

Mr. WALSH of Montana. On this question I am paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN]. If at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay," and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—25			
Barkley	Fletcher	Keyes	Trammell
Bingham	Glass	Norris	Tydings
Blease	Hale	Overman	Wagner
Brock	Harris	Simmons	Walsh, Mass.
Caraway	Harrison	Stephens	
Copeland	Hawes	Swanson	
Couzens	Heflin	Thomas, Okla.	

NAYS—44			
Allen	Frazier	Kean	Schall
Ashurst	Gillett	Kendrick	Sheppard
Blaine	Glenn	La Follette	Shipstead
Borah	Goldsborough	McCulloch	Shortridge
Bratton	Hastings	McNary	Steiner
Broussard	Hatfield	Moses	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	Hayden	Norbeck	Townsend
Connally	Hebert	Nye	Vandenberg
Cutting	Howell	Oddie	Walcott
Dill	Johnson	Robinson, Ind.	Waterman
Fess	Jones	Sackett	Wheeler

NOT VOTING—26			
Black	Gould	Phipps	Smoot
Brookhart	Greene	Pine	Steck
Dale	King	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	McKellar	Ransdell	Warren
Edge	McMaster	Reed	Watson
George	Metcalf	Robinson, Ark.	
Goff	Patterson	Smith	

So the amendment of the committee was rejected.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate sundry executive messages from the President of the United States, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

RECESS

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, a few moments ago I called attention to the atmosphere of the Senate Chamber. I am so hoarse myself that I can hardly speak. There is a big fire in the neighborhood and the Senate Chamber is full of smoke, which is irritating to the bronchial tubes of our colleagues. Therefore I am going to move that the Senate take a recess, and I hope that when we do take the recess every Senator will leave Capitol Hill and go where the air is better.

I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Friday, November 22, 1929, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 21 (legislative day of October 30), 1929

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

WALTER E. EDGE, of New Jersey, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to France.

CONSUL

Henry Carter, of Massachusetts, now a Foreign Service officer of class 5 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

ASSAYER OF THE MINT

Chester W. Ziegler, of Lansdowne, Pa., to be assayer of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., in place of Jacob B. Eckfeldt, resigned.

MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Robins, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," vice Lieut. Col. J. Franklin Bell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, relieved.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Lieut. Commander Frederick C. Sherman to be a commander in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1929.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward B. Arroyo to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of October, 1929.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1929:

James M. Lane.
Jared A. Mason.
Benjamin F. Thompkins.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate November 21 (legislative day of October 30), 1929

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

WALTER E. EDGE, to France.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, November 21, 1929

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thy name, O Lord God, abides; it is eternal. The angels and the archangels and all the hosts of heaven and earth unite in praises to Thy name in the thrice holy chorus: "Holy! Holy! Holy! Lord God Almighty!" O teach us through this song how to find wisdom in ignorance, strength in weakness, rest in sorrow, and light in darkness. Before Thee we confess our failures and our sins. O blessed hope, sweet comfort, and peace beyond understanding. We praise Him through whose dying love and blissful presence we are enabled to trust truth, purity, integrity, and benevolence. Through the Christ these are the abiding realities of life. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of November 18, 1929, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1909. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Weslaco, Tex.;

S. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution authorizing the payment of salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for November, 1929, on the 27th day of that month; and

S. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution providing for sine die adjournment of the present session of Congress on November 22, 1929.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. SMOOT and Mr. SIMMONS members of the special joint committee on the part of the Senate as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of useless papers in the Treasury Department.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. PHIPPS and Mr. MCKELLAR members of the special joint committee on the part of the Senate as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of useless papers in the Post Office Department.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

Mr. PEAVEY and Mr. GAVAGAN appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

PAY OF PAGES

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 130, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 130

Joint resolution to provide for the compensation of page boys of the Senate and House of Representatives during the entire month of November, 1929

Resolved, etc., That the indefinite appropriations for the pay of pages for the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of the legislative branch incident to the first session of the Seventy-first Congress," approved April 26, 1929, are hereby extended to cover the compensation of such pages at the numbers and rates of pay provided therein for the entire month of November, 1929.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 130?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

PAY OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 82, authorizing the payment of salaries to the officers and employees of Congress for November, 1929, on the 27th day of that month, just sent over from the Senate, and consider the same.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 82 and consider the same. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 82

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, the office of legislative counsel, and employees paid on vouchers under authority of resolutions, their respective salaries for the month of November, 1929, on the 27th day of that month.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN FEATURES OF THE TARIFF LOBBY

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I desire these five minutes in order to read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a resolution which I have just placed in the bill hopper, so that the Members of this body may have an opportunity to carefully consider it, because I know that a majority of them after careful consideration will support it.

The resolution is as follows:

House Resolution 69

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the House of Representatives, or a subcommittee thereof to be appointed by the chairman of the committee, is empowered and instructed to inquire into the activities of lobbying associations and lobbyists.

To ascertain of what their activities consist, how much and from what source they obtain their revenues.

How much of these moneys they expend and for what purpose and in what manner.

What effort they put forth to affect legislation.

Said committee shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, send for books and papers, to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee or subcommittee thereof, do those things necessary to make the investigation thorough, and to sit during the session or during any recess of the House and at such places as the committee may deem advisable; be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall particularly investigate the Rawleigh Tariff Bureau and the election campaign contributions of persons connected with said bureau.

Said committee shall investigate the collections by Richard H. Lee, of New York, amounting to thousands of dollars, which were furnished to the La Follette Progressive Republican Club of Milwaukee County, Wis., and expended by said club in the 1928 primary election campaign in violation of the Wisconsin corrupt practices acts, and determine their relationship to the lobby activities of public utilities, which are a part and parcel of one branch of the Power Trust; be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the House of Representatives, or a subcommittee thereof to be appointed by the chairman of the committee, is directed forthwith to request the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority vested in it under the internal revenue laws, to furnish the committee at the earliest practicable date a statement in detail for each of the taxable years 1922 to 1928, inclusive, of the profits or losses, as the case may be, and a separate statement for each of said years of each of the following items:

Gross sales from trading or manufacturing, less goods returned, and any allowances or discounts from the sale price; and

(a) Inventory at beginning and close of each year;

(b) Merchandise bought for sale for each year;

(c) Cost of manufacturing or otherwise producing goods separately

(1) salaries and wages, exclusive of compensation of officers; (2) material and supplies; and (3) compensation of officers; of the taxpayers whose names the committee, or the majority or minority members thereof may from time to time during the consideration by the Con-

gress of the pending tariff legislation transmit to the Secretary as being the names of taxpayers whose business is, in the opinion of the committee, or of the majority or minority members thereof, affected by the pending tariff legislation in so far as such profits or losses are contained in or shown by the income-tax and capital-stock tax returns of such taxpayers, segregated, so far as may be practicable, to show the profits or losses, as the case may be, in the several branches or departments of the business of such taxpayer.

All expenses of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments in conducting the investigation outlined in this resolution shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee and be immediately available, and the total expenditure of not to exceed \$5,000 is hereby authorized.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the resolution that I have just introduced which provides for an investigation of certain features of the tariff lobby, and to incorporate therein certain extracts from committee hearings as are necessary to bring the complete picture to the attention of the Members of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, of course, the resolution just read is a surprise to all the members of the Wisconsin delegation, I assume. However, I do not believe there is any member of the Wisconsin delegation or any other delegation who objects to any legitimate investigation in regard to anything that is improper or illegal, but to have this investigation directed, as I heard it read, solely to one or two persons seems to me most unusual and the purpose of it can be readily understood.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. This is not directed to one or two persons. The committee can investigate any angle of the tariff lobby it desires, although the resolution particularly sets out several sections of said lobby which I assure the gentleman should be investigated.

Mr. FREAR. Just one moment more, if the Chair will permit. I feel there is no objection upon the part of anyone, and there ought not to be, to a fair and legitimate investigation of any irregularities that are believed to occur in any State or Federal matter; but to have the affairs of my State brought before the House, if I understood the reading, is unusual, which the House will readily appreciate. I do not desire to say anything further at this time.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM G. HAAN AND THE THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION IN THE WORLD WAR

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein the addresses of Governor Kohler, of Wisconsin, and of Attorney General Brucker, of Michigan, who represents the Governor of Michigan—and they are brief addresses—which were delivered at the recent unveiling of the monument in Arlington Cemetery to General Haan, who commanded the Thirty-second Division, chiefly Wisconsin and Michigan National Guard, in the World War. The addresses contain historical data which I thought should be permanently preserved.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Certainly.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman include in his request a record of the complete program? I have received a communication from the chairman of the committee on arrangements, in which he states that he is obtaining the entire program with a view to having it inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. CRAMTON. So far as I am concerned, that is quite agreeable to me; but under the somewhat restricted practice of the House as to extensions, I fear I might not be able to get consent. But these two addresses have important data which should be preserved. If the gentleman from Wisconsin wants to supplement my request with one of his own, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me by the House I present here addresses by Hon. Walter J. Kohler, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, and Hon. Wilbur M. Brucker, attorney general of the State of Michigan, representing

the governor of that State, being the principal addresses delivered at the unveiling of the monument to the late Maj. Gen. William George Haan at his burial place in Arlington National Cemetery November 9, 1929. General Haan commanded the Thirty-second Division in the World War, and his fame and the glory of this historic organization, almost entirely National Guard troops of Wisconsin and Michigan, are forever indissolubly interwoven. To the brilliant and resourceful leadership of this highly trained and efficient officer the Thirty-second Division made always heroic response. It owed its very continuance as a definite fighting unit in the greatest military struggle of all time to his interest and his initiative. No division of troops of any army performed more glorious service than our Red Arrow Division, and so they justified the faith and the wisdom of their great leader.

These addresses of Governor Kohler and Attorney General Brucker contain important historical data which should be made permanently available.

ADDRESS OF GOV. WALTER J. KOHLER, OF WISCONSIN

The dedication of a permanent memorial to Maj. Gen. William George Haan at Arlington National Cemetery is not only a tribute of respect to a great citizen and soldier but is also a tribute of affection.

General Haan's record reveals him as a man of conspicuous ability, who developed strength through the practice of thoroughness and intense application which characterized his entire career. Advancing through his own efforts from modest beginnings to unusual eminence, he knew and sympathized with the problems of his fellow men.

It was my privilege to have made the acquaintance of General Haan nearly 20 years ago, and so I speak from personal knowledge when I refer to his sympathetic understanding and human qualities.

He was born on an Indiana farm October 4, 1863, the son of parents who had emigrated from Germany.

Following the early training of a district school and of a near-by high school, he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1889 with high honors.

In 1905 he married Margaret H. Haan, of San Mateo, Calif., a woman of charm and culture, whose constant support and faithful, true-hearted help added greatly to his constructive progress.

He spent his entire adult life in the military service of his country until his retirement in 1922. Commencing as a second lieutenant of Artillery, he progressed steadily, and a consecutive reading of his military record shows an unbroken series of commendations and promotions.

In the war with Spain he went to the Philippine Islands, a member of General Merritt's expeditionary force; won a brevet for daring conduct; was honorably mentioned in general orders "for distinguished conduct in the attack on Manila, August 13, 1898"; was recommended "for bravery, efficiency, and energy" in an attack on the Filipinos near Manila, February 15, 1899; and was promoted to a captaincy and made acting quartermaster October 17, 1898.

Following the close of the war in the Philippines, he was assigned to the General Staff and studied in the Army War College, from which he was graduated.

He acted as chief of staff for Gens. Frederick T. Funston and A. W. Greeley at the time of the San Francisco disaster, and was highly commended by them. In 1906 and 1907, when an army was sent to Cuba, he was adjutant general. General Wetherspoon said of him that he had "shown the greatest skill and administrative ability in the conduct of that office, adding much, in my opinion, to his already well-earned reputation."

He commanded at various other times some of the most important coast defenses of the country, including Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, N. Y.; the defenses of Boston, Mass., and Fort Totten, on Long Island.

In 1912 he was selected for the second time to serve with the General Staff as Assistant Chief of Staff, and afterwards as chief of staff for the Eastern Department at Governors Island, where he won high praise from his superiors, Gens. Thomas Barry and Leonard Wood. General Barry and others recommended him for Chief of the Coast Artillery and for brigade command.

These are characteristic pages of his record prior to our entrance into the World War.

In the late summer of 1917 troops from Wisconsin and Michigan began to pour into Waco, Tex., and plans were made for the formation of the Thirty-second Division. Colonel Haan, promoted to brigadier general, was then made commander of the Fifty-seventh Artillery Brigade. Upon the assignment a few weeks later of General Parker to duties abroad, General Haan was placed in command of the Thirty-second Division, with which his name and fame will ever be associated.

He trained his troops with characteristic vigor and thoroughness, with the result that the Thirty-second led many other divisions throughout the United States in preparation for overseas duty. The sailing schedule was advanced and the Red Arrows, later called Les Terribles, were sent to France ahead of a number of other divisions. In December, 1917, Brigadier General Haan was appointed a major gen-

eral of the National Army, and the division was ordered to the seat of war in France.

General Haan's confident prediction of the effectiveness of the division and his deep interest in his soldiers were indicated in his earnest protest against using them as replacement troops. Many of the men in the Thirty-second had already been transferred to other divisions, but the process was halted and by means of replacements the strength of the Thirty-second was restored.

After weeks of strenuous training under General Haan's immediate supervision the Thirty-second went into its first hard battle on July 28, 1918, with the French Sixth Army, and was continuously in combat, or just behind the firing line in reserve, from that date until the armistice. Its first fighting was on the Marne, northward from Chateau-Thierry, and resulted in heavy casualties amounting to about 4,000.

Following the Second Battle of the Marne, General Haan's division was transferred to the Tenth French Army, commanded by General Mangin, and against the most desperate resistance captured the village of Juvigny and surrounding strong enemy territory. This action resulted again in heavy casualties, the losses amounting to about 3,500 men; but the result of the victory was not only the capture of the key position but the taking of a thousand prisoners as well as large quantities of material.

The fighting around Juvigny demonstrated the quality of the soldiers composing the Thirty-second Division, the splendid training General Haan had given them, their implicit confidence in his leadership, and his clear grasp of the military problem. General Mangin was enthusiastic in his commendation of General Haan and of his men.

It was, however, as a unit of the first American Army and under the orders of the American high command, that the Thirty-second was to perform its most arduous and brilliant service. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive the division was in the front line continuously for 20 days, driving the enemy back 8½ kilometers, capturing over 1,100 prisoners and taking great quantities of material, at a cost, however, of over 6,000 casualties.

This brilliant and successful attack against the Cote Dame Marie drove the enemy from a key position and won for General Haan and the Thirty-second Division the highest praise and most distinguished honors. The general received an additional silver star through a citation in the War Department general orders, and was awarded the congressional distinguished-service medal and the French croix de guerre, making him a commander of the Legion of Honor. Following the war he was decorated with the Italian order of the crown.

The French citation, which was typical, reads as follows: "He commanded the Thirty-second Division in a remarkable manner during the operations which ended in the retaking of the Chemin-des-Dames and Laon. Thanks to his tactical sense, to his strategical skill, to his indomitable tenacity, and to the magnificent spirit of his troops, who had absolute confidence in their commander, he advanced several kilometers and captured the important position at Juvigny, which the enemy was defending with desperate obstinacy."

Premier Clemenceau, of France, in a letter to General Haan, said: "From May to November, 1918, the Thirty-second Division passed 120 days on the firing line, 35 of which were passed in very severe battles. The enemy fire cost it 14,268 men. You engaged successfully 20 German divisions. Never did you yield them an inch of ground."

It was an additional and high tribute to the men and their leader that the Thirty-second was selected by General Pershing as one of the three divisions to compose the American Army of Occupation and was assigned to hold the Coblenz bridgehead. About the same time General Haan was promoted to the command of the Seventh Corps, which it was his difficult task to organize. He received at this time the rank of brigadier general in the Regular Army. When in the spring of 1919 the Thirty-second was ordered home, General Haan requested and received permission to return with his old division.

Following the war the President assigned him the position of director of war plans of the General Staff, making him responsible for the reorganization of the Army. His conception of the national land forces, consisting of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves, was adopted.

In July, 1920, he became a major general in the Regular Army, and on March 31, 1922, at his own request, he went on the retired list. He became a resident of Milwaukee, where he engaged in journalistic work.

On Sunday, October 26, 1924, General Haan passed away at the Mount Alto Veterans' Hospital in Washington.

It is fitting that in this resting place of the Nation's heroes we dedicate a permanent memorial to this great but modest man, a man who schooled himself long and faithfully, proved equal to the heaviest responsibility in peace and in war, and exercised his gift of leadership with brilliant success and with commendable regard for all associated with him. He left a record of remarkable achievement and of unblemished character.

It is appropriate that in these ceremonies the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, and particularly the veterans of the Thirty-second Division who served with General Haan in the World War, should play a representative part.

It is a privilege to express the sentiments of pride, respect, and affection of the people of the two great Commonwealths and the soldiers of the Thirty-second for this great leader, in whose memory this memorial is now to be unveiled.

ADDRESS OF WILBER M. BRUCKER, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MICHIGAN

I am directed by the Hon. Fred W. Green, Governor of Michigan, to convey to this assemblage his very keen regret that he can not be here to-day to express his own personal tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. William G. Haan from the people of Michigan.

It is indeed a high patriotic privilege to be here. Arlington and sacrifice are synonymous. No man can stand on this hallowed ground without feeling the absolute futility of expressing the realization that here lie thousands of our hero dead who gave the best years of their life for America.

In the hectic days of 1917 when American was frantically going to war, trying in its own characteristic way to embrace the blessings of preparedness in a fortnight, some divinely inspired hand must have written the order that brigaded together the National Guard troops of two great sister States, Wisconsin and Michigan, to form the Thirty-second Division. Over 12 years later, when the din and noise of battle have long since been hushed, it is again peculiarly significant, and almost like a page from the Iliad and Odyssey, that the friendly rivalry of these same two sister States should again be united in common peaceful purpose to do honor to the great leader of our division. Memory leads us on and back again.

Every man is the product of his time. No man more truly typifies the highest traditions of the American officer from George Washington down to the present day than General Haan. Schooled in the military science at West Point, groomed in the postgraduate course of hard knocks in junior command of troops, experienced in tactics from close contact with the various arms of the service, General Haan came up through the ranks. If Providence had intended it, every day from June, 1885, when he entered the Military Academy, until September, 1917, when he assumed command of the Red Arrow Division, he could not have been better prepared for that tremendous undertaking. It was as though his life had been planned that way from the beginning.

Leadership is no coincidence. Men do not succeed on any permanent basis as leaders of men without the lasting virtues of leadership. Fortune may help, influence may hasten, but the leadership that calls men together a decade after it has been finished in solemn recognition of greatness is based upon genius combined with years of toil and preparation.

So it was with the leadership of General Haan. From the day he assumed command at Waco, Tex., he was instinctively "the chief." No one was left in doubt after the first day but that he "had the situation well in hand." Discipline was his handmaiden. He breathed it and he lived it. It was his creed and his apotheosis. Naturally it descended upon the division as the foremost requirement of success. Then followed the banishment of that defeatist thory, which was abroad in the land, that we would never really "get into it," but that the war would be won before we "got in." Like a blight this iniquitous, unfounded belief crushed the morale. General Haan cleared the atmosphere like a morning sun when he dispelled all doubts and paved the way for the divisional fighting spirit.

But another essential element was needed—loyal followership. This, too, was no coincidence. The flower of these two States matched the leadership of General Haan. The officers and men of these two States had been toiling and ceaselessly preparing the National Guard for an emergency. This was scoffed at by large numbers of our people who opposed any expenditure or move in the direction of preparedness, calling it "militarism." But thanklessly they toiled on to prepare a small body of men for our national defense, men who had served on the Mexican border in 1916 and had seen enough of the service to realize the seriousness of the grim job of war.

From this union of peerless leadership and loyal followership there was built a divisional esprit de corps that was not surpassed in the whole American Expeditionary Forces. No wonder the brilliant record of General Haan resulted. To honor him is likewise to honor every officer and man of the Red Arrow Division.

But General Haan had also a high sense of loyalty to his command that had no superior anywhere. When upon its arrival overseas the Thirty-second Division seemed destined to the ignominy of being a replacement division—here it was that General Haan displayed an absolute loyalty to his command. With dogged persistence in the belief that the splendid fighting spirit of the Red Arrow should not be sacrificed so needlessly; undaunted by discouragement, unfaltering because of the dismal prospect, he fought for his command, determined to preserve the integrity of this great fighting machine for the Stars and Stripes. Who knows what might have been the delay in the final glorious result had it not been for the preservation of the Red Arrow with its combat morale beating with triphammer blows in the drive of the late summer and early fall of 1918?

It may be truly said that the spirit of General Haan was the spirit of the division. Defeat never once entered his head. Neither did it

occur to the officers and men of the division. In the three major offenses—first, from the Oureq to the Vesle; second, in the Oise-Aisne; third, in the Meuse-Argonne—this spirit was the chief element of hard-won victory. How General Haan must have gloried in the dash and courage of those men he had trained! How his heart must have been heavy for the 14,000 who suffered the casualties of war! Did his precept and example succeed? The answer has been written deeply in the heart of America.

If ever a service was timely, it is this one. The dedication of this monument comes at the armistice season as the tribute of thousands of surviving veterans of the Red Arrow Division. It is being unveiled at an hour when we uncover our hearts in gratitude for the victory that this day represents.

Michigan is proud to join in honoring this fallen leader and to say to him in sincerest eulogy, in the words of the immortal Scott:

"Soldier rest; thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of battle fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

SANTA CLAUS

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a recent issue of the Washington Star carried a front-page cartoon in which the Secretary of the Treasury is shown as favoring tax reductions for those with a large income and in effect also favoring most splendid donations from the United States Treasury to the big rich, while Congress is pictured as a very jolly individual, dancing around with much delight, and exclaiming, "Oh, goody! That'll be great stuff for the Christmas stockings back home!"

Thus Congress is pictured as gladly and riotously joining with the multimillionaire Secretary of the Treasury in acting Santa Claus to the extremely rich of the Nation. This cartoon is an absolutely true representation in so far as a large majority of Congress is concerned. It is not a true representation of a minority of us. Too many, in Congress and out, feel that the millionaires constitute all.

When a bill is suggested to help the man with an enormous income and tremendous wealth the majority of Republicans stampede like cattle in support of the measure, with many Democrats rushing here and there with great acclaim, striving to out-Republican the Republicans. These same Republicans and Democrats have never supported or helped to pass an honest-to-goodness farm-relief measure. In every contest between great wealth and common people they are unmistakably and definitely for the moneyed class.

Yes, Congress plays Santa Claus to the men of wealth, not only every Christmas, but every day in the year, but the same majority in Congress never plays Santa Claus to the children and poor folks of the Nation. It plays havoc with them. This alleged congressional Santa Claus fills the rich man's stocking with the poor man's property, and leaves the poor fellow, his wife, and children naked, cold, and hungry to face an awful Christmas and another year of drudgery and work.

Away with such an idea of Santa Claus. The children know there is a sure-enough Santa Claus, but he is not a robber and a thief. He is the friend of children and the poor. He gives to them. He never robs them.

The majority in Congress may and oftentimes does enact laws to plunder the common folks and to rob children in order that the rich man becomes richer and more powerful, but the Santa Claus that lives in the lives of our children is honest and is the friend of all mankind.

Ah, well do I remember how anxious my sisters, brothers, and I were for Christmas to come around so that Santa Claus could fill our stockings. He always came and left each of us an apple, an orange, three or four sticks of the sweetest red-striped candy I ever saw, some pecans he must have picked from the tree in the yard as he came by, and a few other nuts I did not know the name of. One time he even left us some pretty little tin toys. He was a good Santa Claus and loved little children. To me those were wonderful Christmases, some 40 years ago, and I am so sad when I realize that millions of little boys and girls this Christmas will not get the orange, or apple, or candy, or pecans such as Santa Claus brought me.

During all these years the poor have failed to receive what is justly theirs. The common people have been robbed and the farmers have been plundered by and under unjust and discriminatory laws. Fathers and mothers and children have worked without receiving just pay for their labor. They have produced without getting a fair price for their products. They have paid

too much for what they have bought and oftentimes have done without what they needed.

Big wealth under unfair laws has robbed fathers and mothers and children, and even Santa Claus, until many, many a little boy and girl will have a hard Christmas this year.

Let us not be so concerned about the stockings of the multi-millionaire. Let us be more anxious about the stockings of the little children of the common folks of the farm and the workshop. Let us legislate for the children and all else will be well.

I am glad no one has yet attempted to add insult to injury by picturing Congress as doing the Santa Claus act by the farmers. Such a cartoon would be so unjust and untrue. I am not unmindful of the so-called farm relief act, and I am not now criticizing the Farm Board. I am criticizing the majority of Congress for passing an alleged farm relief bill with no new purpose other than to stabilize the prices of farm products below the cost of production. I am not criticizing the board. I repeat I am saying that when the board does all they can honestly under the bill, I fear they will only further enslave the farmers of the Nation. Congress certainly has not acted Santa Claus to the farmers. In order to show I am not now criticizing the members of the Farm Board, but am expressing my disapproval of the bill which brought the board into being, let me quote briefly some things I said about this bill just after it was enacted and before the board was appointed. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shows that on the 19th of June of this year I made the following statement:

Mr. Speaker, Congress is recessing to-day and we are leaving Washington for several weeks. I feel we are not in position to tell our folks that we have done any very great things for them at this special session. We were called here to help the farmer. We have passed a farm bill which is an improvement over many prior bills, but which, I very much fear, falls far short of what the farmer was promised. To my mind, the help provided in the bill is too indirect, too remote and speculative, and conditioned upon the happening or not happening of too many contingencies. It places the farmers' welfare, as never before, under a bureaucratic control which may help him some, but which I fear will greatly injure him.

The bill has no effective machinery for permanent price elevation. If the farmer gets slightly better prices for a season, I fear a little later his prices will be practically destroyed. As I have repeatedly stated, the bill is not drawn in the interest of the poor man. If it helps prices, it will probably be after the commodity has passed out of the hands of most of the producers. It will be like the physician getting to the sick man after his death. This law does not go to the root of the farmer's trouble. It does not seek to effectively control production and marketing, so as to enable the farmer to name within reasonable limits the price of what he sells. It still leaves the farmer to buy and sell at prices fixed by others, and sets up machinery to loan the farmer more money instead of helping him get a better price so he himself will have money for his own use and to loan.

This bill does not put the farmer on a parity with other industries. It provides for profits to be made out of the farmer instead of enabling him to manage his own affairs and get the full value of his own labor and investment. I sincerely trust we may amend this law from time to time until it is worth while, and if it is found to be a failure we pass at the earliest possible moment a bill which will grant to the farmer the equality and rights so often promised.

One of the members of the Farm Board recently said that all depended on whether or not farm production could be controlled, and that without production control much of the board's labors would avail nothing.

Thus he frankly and honestly admits what I have been urging all the while. There can be no effective farm relief without an effective control of production and marketing. The so-called farm relief act does not have this effective control and therefore is bound to prove a failure. Surely Congress during this special session has not acted Santa Claus in so far as the farmer folks are concerned.

It is indeed regrettable that gradually this country is becoming more and more commercial and less and less agricultural. This is more regrettable because the entire blame for this awful upheaval can very properly be laid at the door of the United States Congress. I do not mean every Congressman is to blame. I do mean the majority is to blame. The unfair laws on our statute books could never have been passed except by the help of this majority. The few here who at all times have been loyal to the farmer have in every way possible pointed out the danger of oppressing the farmer and have lessened the farmers' burden whenever and wherever possible. All honor to the Members of Congress who remain true to the farmer in spite of paid lobbies and the bewitching guiles of the big commercial interests. Any one who was raised on the farm, whose people live on the farm, and who loves the farmers and his folks as he loves his own

life and who will come here and study the situation carefully will become heartbroken over the trend of legislation.

Then if he will go to his district and watch the farmers, as some one takes their products from them he will almost lose faith in the human race. He will certainly feel that the farmer does not get justice in any sense of the word. I said some one takes the farmer's products. I meant what I said. The farmer does not sell his products. Some one takes his tobacco or cotton and then gives the farmer just what he wants the farmer to have.

The farmer never will truly sell what he produces until Congress passes a law enabling the farmer to name the price of what he sells as fully as other people name the price of what they sell. I know many people in and out of Congress say this can not be done. They are wrong, though; it can be done. I am the author of a bill which will enable the producers of basic agricultural products, such as cotton, tobacco, and wheat, to name the price of their products just as fully and completely as does the manufacturer. I have discussed my bill before the House Committee and before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I have discussed it here on the floor of this House in open debate dozens of times. Yes, there is an ample plan, but Congress just does not want to help the farmer get a square deal. And when I say Congress I mean a majority of Congress, both Republicans and Democrats. I am not making a partisan speech. I find a big percentage of Democrats are disloyal to the farmer. I find more Republicans because there are more Republicans who are controlled by the big moneyed interests of the Nation.

The trouble is not a partisan one. It is a contest of the moneyed interests against the common people. It is as old as the ages. Too many of our people are becoming money mad. Great organizations are willing to go any length to secure legislation favorable to them and against the farmer and the common people. The big interests do not care whether a man calls himself a Democrat or a Republican, just so he is subservient to them. They are willing for the fighting of a political nature to be done by and between the common people. They, the big corporate interests, oftentimes contribute campaign funds to both sides so as to be in the saddle regardless of who wins. And both Democrats and Republicans are found among those gladly doing the bidding of the big rich. The majority here are anxious to go the limit to fill the stockings of the profiteer and gambler, but not so for the poor and needy.

We had better face the facts. We have reached the parting of the ways. The farmers are losing out. Their homes are being sold. Congress is aiding and abetting this awful carnage. The farms that are being sold under loan foreclosures are not being bought by other farmers, but by banks, loan companies, and the Federal farm loan authorities. This can only mean that most of the farms will fall into the hands of the big interests who have been exploiting the farmer. The cotton manufacturers will be growing their own cotton on the millions of acres ruthlessly taken from the same farmers who, reduced to lowest poverty, will be begging for jobs as hirelings on the land they once proudly owned. The tobacco manufacturers and exporters will be likewise growing their own tobacco on the lands once owned by prosperous and happy farmers. The farmers and their families will be in bondage.

If there are any independent farmers left they will be independent in name only. They will be even more depressed than now. All hope of a better day will be forever gone. This is an awful picture of what is rapidly approaching.

May we arouse the friends of the farmer and overcome this awful peril to our Nation before it is too late.

America awake! The hour of your agricultural doom is here. Your very foundations are being destroyed. Your collapse and ruin is at hand.

Theodore Roosevelt once said that—

No increase in our national wealth is worth while if accomplished by a decrease of either the number or the quality of the people upon the farm.

Thomas B. Reed said:

If we propose to abandon any industries, we had better not let it be the agricultural industries. Between the Atlantic and Pacific stretch vast regions still untitled. The next victory of protection should be there. Our system of protection is not for manufacturers alone. It is for farmers also. Whoever deprives our farmers of all the American market they can occupy is false to his principles and must meet with defeat, or system must be surrendered which proclaims that American markets are first of all for American citizens who are engaged in developing the country we already have.

Can it be that I am unduly alarmed about the farmer? Let us look at some statistics. A group of 403 manufacturing corpora-

tions increased their profits 29 per cent between 1923 and 1925. A group of manufacturing corporations increased their profits 27 per cent between 1925 and 1928. In other words, between 1923 and 1928 there was an increase in the profits of these great manufacturing establishments of 64 per cent.

The National City Bank makes the statement that the earnings of 375 manufacturing corporations during the first quarter of 1929 were 37 per cent above the corresponding period in 1928. In the same report the bank says that "many concerns have, in six months, made more profits than in the year 1928." The average price of 338 industrial stocks was 95 per cent above the average of 1927.

Let us turn to steel. The income of the steel industry for the first six months of 1929 was 80 per cent greater than for the first six months of 1928.

The earnings of the United States Steel Co. in 1928 were \$193,202,173. The earnings for the first six months of 1929 were \$132,100,842.

The Steel Co.'s earnings for the second quarter of 1929 were the highest in its history, to wit, \$71,995,561. That amounts to \$6.68 a share on 7,116,235 common shares outstanding on June 30, 1929, and \$45.91 a share on 8,030,334 shares outstanding since the recent issue. The Bethlehem Co. had a gain of 160 per cent in earnings the first six months of 1929.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. showed 145 per cent increased earnings.

The Republic Iron & Steel Co. showed increased earnings of 208 per cent.

The Otis Steel Co. showed increased earnings of 78 per cent.

The Jones & Laughlin Co. showed increased earnings of 42 per cent.

For every \$1,000 invested on January 1, 1920, in the capital stock of the International Harvester Co. the to-day's combined amount of dividends paid on the stock, plus the increase in the market value of the stock as of May 11, 1923, would amount to \$5,400 plus interest on the dividends paid since 1920. This is the International Harvester Co., dealing directly with the American farmer and at a time when the farmer's costs are increasing and his income decreasing, the value of the things which he has to buy in order to produce is raised to this enormous extent.

For every \$1,000 invested in August, 1922, in the capital stock of the Case Threshing Machine Co. the to-day's combined amount of dividends paid on the stock, plus the increase in the market value of the stock as of May 11, 1929, would amount to \$9,970 plus interest on the dividends. The profit on that investment for the six and three-fourths years averages 133 per cent plus interest on the dividends.

For every \$1,000 invested in January, 1927, in the capital of the Deere Implement Co. the to-day's combined amount of dividends paid on the stock plus the increase in the market value of the stock as of May 11, 1929, would amount to \$8,770 plus interest on the dividends.

The profits on that investment for two and one-third years average 333 per cent plus the interest on the dividends.

The estimated total farm mortgage debt in 1924 was \$9,360,620,000. On December 31, 1927, it was \$9,468,450,000. The gross income of agriculture in 1919 was \$15,719,000,000. The gross income in 1927 was \$12,253,000,000. The current value of all capital invested in American agriculture in 1919 was \$79,449,000,000; in 1927 it was \$58,431,000,000.

The total cash income from the sale of farm products in the year ending July 30, 1929, was \$9,949,000,000; wages paid for farm labor, \$1,226,000,000; taxes on property, \$900,000,000, three times what they were in 1913 and 1914; operating costs and expenses of machinery and fertilizer, and so forth, \$3,144,000,000; interest on debt paid to nonfarmers, \$760,000,000; rent on property rented from nonfarmers, \$1,048,000,000; balance available for living, \$2,871,000,000. Assuming there are 6,500,000 farmers in the United States, this would give each farmer the annual income of \$441.60. Assuming there are 30,000,000 people dependent upon the farmers, for each person there would be an income of \$97.70.

In 1912 the national income of the United States was \$30,000,000,000; in 1929 it was \$90,000,000,000. Where did the increase come from? Solely from the industries of the United States; nothing in the way of increase in income came from agriculture. This vast growth of income came entirely from the industrial field. Agriculture has practically been at a standstill.

Surely Congress has not acted Santa Claus to the farmer in any sense of the term. The farmer is not getting a square deal. Congress has not done its part. Neither the Republican nor Democratic Parties have kept their pledges to the farmer.

The manufacturing and other commercial interests are making millions at the expense of the farmer. I do not hate a man for being rich. I do hate him if he stole what he claims and refuses to try to make restitution.

I may further say I have no patience with any newspaper or individual who shouts that the country is prosperous because enormous dividends are made by certain corporate interests.

Almost every day many of the big daily papers point with great pride to the enormous dividends made by the United States Steel Corporation, the big farm-implement concerns, and others, and in effect shout now there can no longer be any doubt of the great prosperity of our country.

A great vulture of the air is prosperous as he eats and destroys the eggs and young of the smaller birds, but if the time should come when there are only vultures left in the bird kingdom his early gluttony would have become his own destruction. The gluttony of the great fish of the briny deep in eating countless millions of the smaller and younger fish is but a transitory prosperity of one at the expense of millions of others, a prosperity which if continued means ruin.

The greed of great corporate wealth is unjustly sapping millions from countless millions of men, women, and children—the very life blood of the Nation—and if not curbed will rob unto destruction and death the agricultural interests of the country, undermine and blast the very foundations of our Government, and destroy our Nation and with it the greedy horde of American financial conspirators and traitors.

Let us not think that because bandits hold up a bank and get away with a hundred thousand dollars and are prosperous then that everyone else is prosperous; neither let us believe that because the profiteers of the Nation are prosperous then that all the people of our Nation are prosperous. What is the real truth? The United States Steel Corporation and other great corporations from their mass of stolen goods have declared enormous stock dividends and otherwise published their tremendous earnings, and this is hailed with delight by many as a token of prosperity.

Away with this false idea of prosperity. On the contrary, it means that a few individuals have gotten together a large accumulation of stolen property. It means that heartless, soulless, conscienceless, big corporate interests, managed by men in many instances who are cold to every appeal of humanity, justice, and patriotism, are plundering, within unjust and basely discriminatory laws, a hundred million bleeding, suffering, and dying men, women, and children.

It means that there are too many, yet, who rejoice over the unjust accumulation of wealth by one millionaire rather than over the prosperity of the great common people. It means that the plundering of the Nation, or the common people, of hundreds of millions of dollars is to be hailed by many as an act of patriotism and that the perpetrator is to receive the plaudits of those engaged in similar business or well-wisher to it.

Such dividends in the midst of the human suffering and financial distress which is abroad in our land is not indicative of the prosperity of our Nation. It is a glaring signal of unjust and corrupt favoritism in legislation and government. It is the result of the grossest sort of high-price fixing of what the common people must buy and of a stubborn refusal to give the great citizenship of our Nation even a square deal.

For every chuckle of delight which dulls the conscience of the conspirators who hoard this and other similarly ill-gotten wealth there results the degradation, poverty, and death of countless millions of outraged men, women, and children.

And this is called prosperity. It is the prosperity of the lion destroying the lamb and of the eagle eating the sparrow. If this is prosperity, then the early settlers of our country were prosperous when the Indians were burning their homes, destroying their property, scalping their wives and children, and carrying them into captivity and to torture and death.

This is prosperity such as came to the Belgians when the German hordes were at their doors, when death and devastation were on every hand and when the cannon roar rocked their hills.

This is success of a favored few wrung from the great common people by taskmasters more cruel than ever lashed Egyptian wretch or galley slave. It is the fiendish prosperity of those who put money ahead of men, property ahead of people, boodle ahead of boys and girls, criminal profits and pleasures ahead of children's rights and welfare, the profiteer ahead of the patriot, conscienceless greed ahead of our country's need, and gold ahead of God.

Away with the suggestion that Congress should voluntarily, or as servant of the corrupt and corrupting big interests, be

guided by the money-mad clamor of the millionaires of the Nation. Oh that Congress now and forever free itself from every influence save and except those actuated by an honest desire to serve the great masses of common people. Let Congress act the rôle of Santa Claus to the children rather than to their antagonists and destroyers.

If this Nation is to long continue it will be because our children are preserved and made steadfast in the fundamentals of right, and not because any man or set of men gets together millions of ill-gotten property.

Oh, that a little child may lead us, and that those of us charged with responsibility here would day after day see the hands of untold millions of children held up to us, pleading for better laws, more wholesome and proper enforcement of law, and higher ideals of civic, political, and moral righteousness. I can hear the children now, throughout the length and breadth of our country, pleading for a better chance in all the higher and better spheres of development.

When we think of a change of our Constitution or statutory law let us ask whether the interest of the children can be best served by the change. Let us have their welfare at heart and we will not go wrong.

If, for instance, Sunday movies, Sunday theaters, Sunday dance halls, Sunday night clubs, Sunday gambling dens, and Sunday desecration generally are helping our boys and girls become nobler men and women, then by all means there should be no law to interfere, but everything possible should be done to encourage and assist these Sunday activities in the Nation's Capital and elsewhere.

If the clear, pure stream of innocent children is improved and made better by pouring into it the slush and filth of the movie and theater, the vulgarity of the modern dance, the profanity of the Sunday pool rooms, and the curse of the Sunday night club and gambling den, then those who oppose the Sunday laws are mankind's greatest benefactors and deserve the support of all humanity.

I am an ardent advocate of the separation of church and state and the freedom of religion; but I am frank to confess that, for the very life of me, I can not see how closing Sunday dens and dives of iniquity will bring about the union of church and state, or to the least degree deprive anyone of their fullest religious freedom. How can the moral protection by law of our children bring union of church and state or destroy religious freedom any more than the snatching of our children from a horrible death of their physical bodies would destroy these sacred rights?

Ah, Mr. Speaker, my bill to provide Sunday as a day of rest in the Capital of the Nation ought not to be enacted into law if it is not in behalf of the children of the Nation. In fact, there is no law worthy of its place on the statute books which is not in behalf of our children. No book or periodical which injures the children of the Nation should have ever been printed, and no lecture or sermon which injures the youth of our land should have ever been delivered or preached. Mr. Speaker, no sword was ever drawn in behalf of liberty unless it was drawn in behalf of the children, their fathers and mothers, and their homes. So, Mr. Speaker, let us legislate now and in the future in behalf of our children.

I am pleading for farm legislation in behalf of the good fathers and mothers of my district, so they may give to their children the splendid assistance I know they wish for them and which we, as legislators, should gladly bestow. I have made many speeches, introduced many bills in which and by which I am seeking to help the children of my district and the Nation. Legislate for the children and there will be no need to worry about the welfare of the parents. Some may legislate for and serve the corporate interests; but for me, let me serve the children. Give us a land of splendid childhood rather than a nation of politicians and profiteers. Let our motto be, Corrupt monopolies and spoilsmen never, restrictions for corporations, equal rights for men and women, and special privileges for children.

May we have farm relief for men, women, and children and not for the exploiter and the profiteer. Let us help the farmer and his family directly, not indirectly; by clear, definite means and not by circuitous, unknown, and unfathomable provisions; through agencies of their friends and not their enemies; by applying the assistance to their own pockets and not through the pockets of others; by helping them make a profit out of their own product and not by setting up an expensive governmental agency to speculate on their products; by making them masters of their own fortune and not by putting their fate in the hands of others; and by making them the masters of the great business of feeding and clothing the world rather than slaves doing the bidding of all others. And let us do all of this for the children and their fathers and mothers of the farm, and the

service we render them will inure to the children and the fathers and mothers of our great Nation.

We can not afford to become disheartened to the extent of ceasing our fight because of the opposition we encounter, but rather we should surge onward with, ever and ever, more determination.

My people have done more for me than I have ever been able to do for them. In our fight here for the farmer, the laboring man, and the common people we are met by the strongest opposition from every direction and at all times. We can not afford to lessen our efforts but must gird ourselves for a more militant conflict.

We have been able to pass hundreds of small bills for the farmers, for instance, but we have never passed for them a real piece of constructive legislation, such as has been passed for the railroads, the banks, the manufacturing corporations, the shipping interests, and others.

We must admit that they are not getting a square deal. All others fleece them. They, in the long run, pay all the taxes, for all taxes are passed on to the ultimate consumer and eventually to the farmers. Bills are drawn to relieve the taxes of the more wealthy but not of the farmer.

Some say there is no way to help the farmer. This is a false theory. I know definitely where the trouble is and know how it can be remedied. The trouble is the farmers do not have enough friends in Congress. Too many draw bills to help others help the farmers and the farmers never get the help, or if they get it they pay too much for the service. Let us help them directly. Let us help their children and their folks.

During my service here I have introduced scores of bills and engaged in thousands of contests, but I have found only one true yardstick for the measurement of proposals, and that is the yardstick of the children's interest and welfare. All else is treacherous and sinking sand.

Let us quit playing politics, dodging adverse newspaper publicity, pleading sectionalism, representing the corporations, making money and property the criterion and legislate for folks, for fathers and mothers, and for their children.

If we would serve all that is highest and best we must serve the children. If we would legislate for our communities we must legislate for the children. If we would help our districts and States; we must help the children. If we would preserve the Nation we must preserve our children.

If we would strengthen and make imperishable our great Government we must preserve our children and make stronger at every opportunity the laws for their physical and moral welfare and growth.

If we would serve all mankind we must serve the children, and by so doing we will serve Him who said:

"Verily, verily, I say unto thee, inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto Me."

There is but one Santa Claus, and he is the Santa Claus of right, who loves little children and serves them.

And there should be but one Congress of this Nation, and that Congress should be the ever-faithful guardian of right and of children. I try not to become discouraged when it seems there is no hope for the sons and daughters of the farm. Then I remember that all the wise men of all time have not yet solved and enacted into law a real farm relief measure putting the farmer on an equality with other industries. Why should we become disheartened at a few years of failure in our time? To lose hope is to admit defeat.

Let us not be discouraged if we fail temporarily. Out of all this effort and fight should come—I hope very soon—a proper solution of the farmers' problems. The apparent failure and "wild Utopian dream" of to-day will be the success of to-morrow. Good comes out of every sincere effort in behalf of the right. Lowell wrote:

Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne.

Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own.

Justice rules. Progress never stops. The great mass of common folks, some day, will come into their own. May God speed the hour.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the testimony of Joseph R. Grundy, given before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee; also a statement that he made before the same committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do not exactly understand what the request was. I under-

stood the gentleman desired to extend his remarks by inserting some testimony given before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate. Is that correct?

Mr. WATSON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. I doubt the desirability of undertaking to insert in the RECORD of the House of Representatives extracts from the proceedings of a Senate committee in an investigation in the Senate. It is already in printed form. Any Member of the House can get it. It does seem to me to be a little far afield to incorporate them in the RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Is not that the program of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER], to supplement the report of the Lobby Investigating Committee of the Senate? I thought at the time the gentleman from Wisconsin was speaking that it was going a little far afield to include in the House proceedings extracts from the report of the Senate committee proceedings.

Mr. GARNER. I understand the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is to insert in the RECORD extracts from the Senate proceedings relating to one witness.

PROF. ISAAC ASBURY CLARKE

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address by Hon. Andrew J. Russell, internal-revenue collector of Arkansas, made at the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Prof. Isaac Asbury Clarke, at Berryville, Ark., on August 16, 1929.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULLER. After the Civil War, in which he gallantly served as a Confederate soldier under Gen. Albert Pike, Isaac A. Clarke returned to the University of Missouri, from which institution he graduated in 1867. Returning to his home in Berryville in the center of the great Ozark region, he established Clarke's Academy in 1868, maintaining that school until his death in 1907. For 40 years this school was the Mecca of learning for that then isolated mountain section. Mention of the name and labors of this great pioneer educator is worthy of the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The address is as follows:

ADDRESS OF ANDREW J. RUSSELL ON OCCASION UNVEILING OF MONUMENT AT THE GRAVE OF ISAAC A. CLARKE, BERRYVILLE, ARK., AUGUST 16, 1929

Professor Clarke, we are here!

We, a small remnant of the more than 5,000 students who went out from Clarke's Academy during the years of its existence, from 1867 to 1907, are here for the purpose of partially paying a debt of gratitude long overdue.

I have reduced what I shall say here to manuscript that it may be preserved in the archives of this organization.

None of you, my fellow students, present here to-day or elsewhere stand in need of any documentary tribute to the worth of Prof. Isaac A. Clarke. But he presided in yonder's academy for so long a period, and he had so great a part in molding the early educational development of this section of the State, and particularly in this community, that generations yet unborn will wish to know what manner of man he was.

Yes; we are here much after the fashion and sentiment of the great American World War hero, Gen. John J. Pershing, when he, together with a detachment of American soldiers, on their arrival in France, made their way to the grave of Marquis de Lafayette, and General Pershing quietly proclaimed: "Lafayette, we are here!"

The significance of this pilgrimage of General Pershing and his men was apparent. More than 140 years previous to the date of Pershing's visit to the grave of Lafayette that great Frenchman had volunteered his services to the American colonists and materially assisted them in winning their independence. General Pershing and his men were only recognizing a debt of gratitude, and the significance of the visit presaged the suggestion that that debt was about to be at least partially repaid.

Yes; after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century since decrepit old age and finally death closed forever the doors of Clarke's Academy, we, a very limited number of its benefactors, journeying as we have from far and near; meeting, some of us, for the first time since those eventful school days, are here; here for the purpose of unveiling a simple monument of stone to the memory of Isaac Asbury Clarke.

In this present assemblage, I feel that a slight modification of the poet's lines would appropriately express our feelings at this moment:

"We came to the place where our old teacher lay

And silently knelt at his tomb,

And in a low whisper, we heard something say:

How sweetly I sleep here alone."

But we are not unmindful that also beside him reposes the dust of his wife, Virginia Layton Clarke, cut off as she was, in the full vigor of life and borne to an untimely grave, leaving her husband the additional care of their three children. With all these added burdens and cares he

bravely met them and carried on, the same as he had done as a courageous soldier in the war between the States.

Two of these three children reached manhood's full estate, and to-day, Mrs. Vinnie Clarke Lewis holds a most responsible position in a western State; Cuthbert died years ago, and Mrs. Fannie Clarke West, the youngest, is our hostess on this occasion, and she presides over the household of her honored husband, Digby J. West, one of the leading bankers and business men of Arkansas.

But what of the lesson of this occasion?

The Rev. Hosea Ballou said:

"Gratitude is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul; and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant."

Gibbon, in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, said:

"Gratitude is expensive."

In other words, we can not pay, or repay, a debt of gratitude with empty words and fulsome flattery. We never can repay it in dollars and cents to the benefactor. If paid at all in a substantial manner, it must be in the way of a contribution to mankind in general. It is not enough merely to place a marker at a grave. The debt of gratitude we owe to the memory of Professor Clarke is of such a nature that we can better show it in the lives we live and the influence we may have on the lives of others than by any marble shaft we might erect at his grave.

It may be that the inspiration acquired on this momentous and historical occasion will be such as to set in motion a still more substantial recognition of the worth to us of the influence and sacrifices made by our preceptor, a more substantial contribution from us, if you please, for the benefit of posterity.

Twenty-two years have passed since the body of our teacher was borne on a lonely couch to this spot of everlasting sleep. According to the inexorable laws of nature, all this assemblage will never meet here again. Therefore let us individually and collectively highly resolve that we shall continue to exalt and emulate the life and character of this pioneer. His like in our midst will never be seen again. By the pioneer sacrificing lives such as he and his compeers lived the field no longer exists and demand for such extreme sacrifices are therefore now no longer necessary. They produced the better day. But, comparatively speaking, there is just as much room or more for us in our day and generation to accomplish something and to be as great a benefactor as was that of the pioneers of the years gone by.

"When a man dies it is usual for those who survive him to ask what property he has left behind. But the angel who bends over him asks what good deeds he has sent before him." Professor Clarke's life earnings were not invested in stocks and bonds nor in houses and lands, but in you, my fellow schoolmates—invested in men and women, developing and shaping their lives and characters, thereby enabling them to accumulate a competency for themselves and those who should come after them—then gently and quietly yielded up his own life when Father Time invited the Grim Reaper to gather him to his reward.

But before the end of his life's work he had witnessed the fruitage of his labors. Already, he had seen among his former students Congressmen, judges, physicians, teachers, lawyers, ministers, and other professional business men and women of the very highest standing. It must have been a consolation to him—nay, I am sure it was a source of the highest gratification to him—to know how many of the successes of his students bore the impress of his schoolroom labor and genius.

I feel it for myself at this moment and I know that you feel that we all can and do bear testimony to the priceless benefits derived from our tutelage under Professor Clarke.

Therefore, with our hearts full of gratitude, with our minds surcharged with the memory of him whose dust lies at our feet, at a time in our life when we yet have promise of years of usefulness, we now unveil to the eyes of all who may come this way this stone, with a mission, to hold aloft the name of him whose spirit, we believe to-day, is overlooking the battlements of eternity, in benign approval of the ceremonies we are here enacting.

Masters of the ceremony, you may now remove the veil and bring to view that stone which will mutely tell the story that here lies the ashes of—

A father who had a devotion for his loved ones worthy to class him as the greatest possible heritage any family of children could have.

A citizen of the highest type, both in peace and in war.

A teacher in the truest and strictest sense of the word.

A benefactor who made a lasting impression for a higher and nobler life upon all with whom he came in contact.

A friend to mankind.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I did not get through with my unanimous-consent request. The Lobby Investigating Committee of the Senate requested Mr. Grundy for supplemental information and this statement I want inserted in the RECORD. Does the gentleman from Texas object? The business of the Senate is also the business of the House. This statement will

not only be read by Members of the House, but I wish it printed in the RECORD that all may read. It is official.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. For the moment I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM GEORGE HAAN

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an address delivered by General Haan, of the Thirty-second Division, made up of Wisconsin and Michigan troops of the World War.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. TILSON. Is not that the same address as that proposed to be inserted by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON]?

Mr. BROWNE. No.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Speaker, on the 9th of November, 1929, at Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, a monument which had been erected by the Thirty-second Division Veterans' Association was dedicated in honor of Maj. Gen. William George Haan.

Distinguished men and women from various parts of the United States were present to pay homage to a distinguished general who had been conspicuous as a great soldier.

Maj. Gen. William George Haan's service was conspicuous in the Philippines in 1899 as acting chief of staff, Pacific Division; April 18, 1906, to July 15, 1906, while the Army was employed in relief work following the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco; in the Army of Cuban Pacification, October 1, 1906, to March, 1907; at Camp MacArthur, Tex., commanding the Fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, August 23, 1917, to December 10, 1917; and commander of the Thirty-second Division, December 11, 1917, to January 14, 1918.

Maj. Gen. William George Haan's most conspicuous service was as commander of the Thirty-second Division, which was composed mostly of Wisconsin and Michigan troops. General Haan, in an address soon after the close of the World War, describes the Thirty-second Division as "a fighting machine." Of all the splendid fighting divisions in the World War, no division gave a better account of itself or more loyally lived up to the highest traditions of American soldiers than the brilliant fighting Thirty-second Division.

I therefore ask, Mr. Speaker, permission to extend my remarks by printing an address of the late Maj. Gen. William George Haan on the Thirty-second Division as a fighting machine.

The address is as follows:

THE DIVISION AS A FIGHTING MACHINE—WHAT IT IS, HOW PREPARED FROM ITS INCEPTION TO ITS ACTION IN BATTLE, AND ITS TROUBLES AND PLEASURES IN ITS HARDEST DAY'S FIGHT, FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE DIVISION COMMANDER

Maj. Gen. William G. Haan

It is my purpose to show in this paper very briefly the outlines of a division organization, the theory of its training, in general what it is composed of; to present a very brief outline also of its early experience in training and in action; and finally to give as accurate a picture as I can of its supreme test when after many days' fighting it was called upon to do in a single thrust a task which in its overpowering magnitude well-nigh unnerved its commander.

This day was the 14th of October, 1918, when the Thirty-second Division was called upon to assault, capture, and pass over the last organized line of the famous Hindenburg position in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. This line included the high and strongly held position south of the village of Romagne and extended through the heights known as La Cote Dame Marie. A description of this position will be given later.

First, then, let us go back and look for a moment upon the division as it was organized from the troops of Wisconsin and Michigan in Texas, where many new units had to be formed and where none of the old units fitted. A complete reorganization had to be made. All of this was accomplished with the loyal support of the senior officers and subordinate officers, who must have felt very keenly seeing their old organizations with which they had been serving for many months thus disrupted for the purpose of making a fighting unit on modern lines. To the credit of all these officers and men let it be said that no complaint ever reached the division commander; let it be further said that the brigade commanders and regimental commanders with whom I had occasion daily to confer showed only a spirit of wishing to help make a fighting unit.

We shall pass by these early stages, merely remarking that while the reorganization was going on the training did not stop. The full seven hours of training went on daily on the drill grounds, on the ranges, on the bayonet courses, in the schools, and everywhere, while in the office the staff was patiently working on reorganization under a policy adopted by the division commander after full consultation and agreement with the brigade commanders.

One word here in regard to training: From the beginning it was one of my principal functions to keep before the eyes and minds of the officers and men the fact that the Thirty-second Division was going to fight; that all of our training must be conducted with that end constantly in view; and that only such officers should accompany the division to France as by their physical fitness, their age, and their aptitude for commanding men in battle were considered fully qualified for leading against the enemy the splendid men of which the division was to be composed.

For many years, in fact since its organization, the only kind of fighting for which the United States Army has been trained is the offensive. We have always believed that it is only offensive action that can win battles and wars; and under that theory it became the duty of the division commander at these early stages to visualize his division in future offensive action, in order that he could adopt a proper doctrine of training so as to instill into each man and each element which were finally to make up his fighting unit that kind of training which would make it of most use in a fighting machine in which offensive tactics were the only tactics that were to be used in battle.

Such visualization by the particular division commander in reference was a rather difficult procedure, as will be realized when it is remembered that the largest force he had ever commanded was only slightly in excess of the number of commissioned officers he now had in his command—still more difficult when it is remembered that the methods of warfare, the tactical operations that had taken place in this war had given somewhat of a setback to our theory of training for the offensive only. The difficulties of this situation were somewhat increased when we read in the first paragraph of training instructions issued from the Army War College the following expression: "Trench warfare is of paramount importance." Fortunately, before a system of trenches could be completed and much instruction given this particular paragraph in the War Department instructions was revoked, and we went back to our original theory of offensive tactics only. In this connection it may be interesting to note that as late as June 16, 1918, the commander in chief of the allied armies issued elaborate instructions to all the allied armies as to how defensive warfare should be carried on to meet German attacks. I will not quote here all of that paper, but merely the last few sections, which show how the French commander in chief was thinking at that late date. He says:

"In a word our command can prepare a defensive battle corresponding to the offensive method practiced by the enemy."

"This method above all aims at disorganizing the command, not allowing it time to make judicious dispositions. The method will be outwitted if our command has laid out for itself in advance a line of rational conduct, if it has drawn up a program that is capable of as sure and rapid execution as possible, and if it then has a strength of purpose to hold to it by directing the battle at every moment."

"This mastery of the command is communicated instantly to the troops. It is the challenge for the execution by these troops of the most difficult mission."

“(Signed) F. FOCH.”

This was on June 16 when our division was in the front line near Belfort—the very day on which I took over the active tactical command of my own division and the Ninth French Division. This was the first time an American officer had the honor of commanding a French division.

Aside from what is above quoted, some elaborate instructions are contained in General Foch's paper showing that the front-line elements, the outpost troops, must stay in their places and fight to the last man, with a view to breaking up the enemy's advancing lines so that our battle positions or the second line would be able to hold them completely. In transmitting these instructions to division and higher commanders, General Pershing added the following postscript to these instructions:

"Commanders will show by their attitude that they give full, loyal, and sympathetic support to the execution of the above instructions of the commander in chief of the allied armies."

It is very evident that General Pershing, however, was not satisfied with this defensive attitude, for on July 11, 1918, he issued the following, both papers reaching division commanders on the same day:

INSTRUCTIONS ON TACTICAL DISPOSITION

"1. The ultimate purpose of the American Army is the decisive defeat of the enemy, and not the mere passive result of the pure defensive. To realize this ultimate purpose, it is essential that every officer and soldier of these forces be imbued with the offensive spirit."

Then General Pershing goes on to describe somewhat in detail the methods of preparing the troops in morale and in training. In fact, he lays down the doctrine of training to get the troops not only instructed correctly for the kind of fighting that he believes in, but to get them into the right frame of mind, the right kind of morale, the right kind of esprit de corps. These latter we found very important considerations during battle.

Perhaps these quotations may throw a little further light upon the statements made above that from the very beginning of training the commander must visualize the kind of fighting his division will be

called upon to do; otherwise he can not adopt the correct "doctrine" of training the various elements.

One must now keep in mind that for the next seven or eight months there was daily work from morning until night under the guidance of the same idea; namely, to produce from a conglomeration of men, animals, and material a machine which would carry out in battle the single idea of a single mind, itself controlled by instructions from the higher command, making this smallest fighting unit of all arms, the division, in itself work as a single element in conjunction with hundreds of other similar elements that made up the great allied army, which again was finally controlled by a single mind. It is the ultimate in organization to make all elements of an army composed of some 20 different nationalities speaking different languages—some 7,000,000 men operating on half a dozen separate fronts—respond to the will of a single commander. This power of organization and the putting of it into effect won the war.

After four months of work and training and study and organization and reorganization in Texas it was a pleasure to find that when the order to move came the officers of the various grades in the division had grasped many of their functions, and it was no longer necessary to lead them about and tell them what to do. They began to understand what was meant by orders. Nothing further need be said in regard to this first move of the Thirty-second Division than that each unit was ready to entrain at the place and time set by the schedule for the trains. Unfortunately, the train crews had not had the same kind of training and, in consequence, were never at the appointed place at the designated hour; and our division straggled from Texas to New York, a glowing example of the inefficiency of our railroad service, of the very efficiency of which we had heard so much. From 24 to 48 hours late upon arrival was the rule and not the exception for trains in New York; they were all late, without any exceptions.

A complete division is difficult to visualize. One must see it with all its armament, troops, and trains to begin to understand—infantry brigades, machine-gun battalions, artillery, engineers, trench-mortar battery, signal corps, ammunition trains, supply trains, sanitary trains, mobile repair shops, medical-corps troops, field hospitals, ambulance companies, brigade staffs, division staff. In personnel 28,000, animals some 9,000, motor cars, motor trucks, tanks, balloons, airplanes, and last but not least, the military police. In a single close column—men marching in column of fours well closed up—the division is now more than 30 miles long. It was a liberal education in military organization thus to see the First Division upon its return parade in New York and Washington with all its transportation, men, animals, and full campaign equipment. The division headquarters is the nerve center of the entire organization. It is the business center; and when the division has been trained for battle it promptly responds to the plans of its commander, promulgated in orders through the staff and system of communication.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the mortifying fact that upon our arrival in France early in March we were made temporarily a replacement and labor division, because we got out of that; and right glad were all the men in the division when they heard that we were going to the front. Let us pass over this period merely by saying that as soon as we got our men together again our training started anew, and when we got on the front line our training continued with greater speed and with greater effectiveness, but always with the offensive spirit. The doctrine of training had that objective in view all the time.

While the division was in Texas in training we worked under our old staff system. Upon arrival in France our staff officers were gradually taken away from us and new staff officers assigned. These new officers had had some training in the American staff college in France, where they were studying the handling, equipping, and fighting of larger bodies of men than the world had ever before known. Gradually the staff work was taken over by the proper staff officers, thereby relieving the commander in a greater and greater measure from details and permitting him to give more attention to his front-line work and the combat preparation of his combat troops for front-line work. I have estimated that while in Texas 70 per cent of the time of the division commander was required for administrative work. In June, six months later, when the division was in the front line near Belfort, only 10 per cent of his time was necessary for administrative work; and when finally the division went into the big fight north of the Marne only about 5 per cent of his time was necessary; yet the functioning of everything was greatly superior to what it had been before.

When on the 29th of July our division relieved the Third Division, then for the first time it became the duty of the division commander to make a plan of battle and of his staff to prepare the battle orders. Here, then, was to be put to the test whether or not our doctrine of training for fighting on the offensive had been correct—whether we were going to take the offensive in battle or whether we were to remain on the defensive. Please note that the 29th of July, 1918, was only 18 days after General Pershing issued his famous Instructions on Tactical Disposition, a part of which I have already quoted. I may remark here that while it was indeed gratifying to receive from our own commander in chief these instructions, they made no change in the training that

was going on in the Thirty-second Division. That division had trained for offensive combat from the day it arrived in Camp MacArthur at Waco, Tex. It continued that kind of training during all of its training periods and it continued that kind of fighting up to November 11, when the fighting stopped.

I can not say that I felt any anxiety whatever as to the outcome of the first battle of the Thirty-second Division. It was not a very great undertaking, although our gallant Third Division had made several attempts to take the position and each time had to withdraw. It was too exhausted after its heavy fighting in driving the enemy across the Marne and up the hills to the north of the river to make another great effort; but our fresh troops went forward as at drill, and never for a moment did I think that they would do anything else—never for a moment did it occur to me that they might fail in this first attempt. I felt sure that the kind of training they had received and the kind of men they were would guarantee success in the task that was given them. In this they fully justified every expectation. They took their objective by assault, organized it, and held it until they got orders to proceed to the next objective, and so on, and so on, and so on continuously until eight days later they had driven the enemy back 19 kilometers and had captured the famous stronghold and railroad of Fismes and driven the enemy across the Vesle River. Then the division was withdrawn and given a short period of 10 days for reorganization and further training. Then it was given another task. Everything began to move more smoothly, and orders given by the division commander were immediately visualized by the corresponding movement of the elements of the division called upon to move. Everywhere was order and everything was done in an orderly manner; it was businesslike. The division commander's office, though not as a rule in a comfortable place, was always characterized by a business spirit and businesslike transaction of business. The chief of staff and his assistants had their offices—if they may be called offices—arranged always in an orderly manner; electric lights appeared as regularly as darkness came. And so the division was developed into a fighting machine composed of all the elements necessary for carrying on combat.

After the division had completed its second great battle with General Mangin's tenth army with the capture of Juvigny, a key point in the line, and approximately 1,000 prisoners and much material in the way of guns and ammunition, it was taken away and sent to our great first army, with which it was finally to fight its greatest and last battle.

I fear it will be a difficult thing to give a description that will be anything like a reasonably accurate picture of what confronted the division when it went into the front line near the famous town of Montfaucon, where the German Crown Prince had had his observation point to observe the German Army in its fighting and attacks on the Verdun positions. It is impossible to describe these conditions to one who has not been over the ground, I think, and make him realize quite what the situation there was. A Congressman traveling through these woods in attempting to describe what he saw, remarked as follows:

"I saw such spots where in the little forest American boys laid down their priceless lives—a little forest filled with tangled vines, and fallen trees, and jagged rocks, and little hidden fissures, and tangled vines, and fallen trees, and tumbled, jumbled saplings, and deep trenches, and concrete peepholes, and German dugouts, and interlaced branches—so that when we had followed the captain who was our escort and who himself had fought in that fight—when we had followed him in and out, up and down, and over and under, I for one was utterly exhausted without any pack and without any burden of ammunition."

Let me say here that this Congressman passed through this little wood with a guide, not under fire, in the daytime, and at his leisure; let me say further that the Thirty-second Division passed through this wood on the night of September 28 in a cold downpour of rain, in the darkest night that I have ever seen, or rather felt, at a time when the only road or trail through No Man's Land, some 3 miles wide, and through these little woods, was completely blocked with stalled vehicles so that the men had to pick their way alongside of the road, over tangled wire, in mud, and under fire of the enemy's artillery. Yet there were no complaints. The division had become a fighting unit; the division commander was personally leading his division through these tangled, jumbled saplings and trenches and wire, himself having reconnoitered the previous day the trail by which he was to lead his division during this famous night to the relief of the Thirty-seventh Division, which had become exhausted and which had to be withdrawn from the line. The men marched all night with their 75-pound packs, arriving at the northern edge on the woods, a description of which has been attempted. At midnight I found the headquarters and the commander of the Thirty-seventh Division and presented my orders for the relief of his division. This was the first information he had that his division was to be relieved, because metallic telephonic connection had been interrupted between his division and the corps headquarters. The next day it continued to rain, and it continued to be cold, but, fortunately, it was also misty, so that during the daytime it was practicable to locate the elements of the division we were to relieve; and it was also practicable during the daytime to relieve all but the front elements of the entire division; during the early hours of the next night the remainder of the division was relieved.

Therefore, on the 1st of October our division was again crouching for another offensive. Its front elements were again in contact with the enemy on a line running east and west a few hundred meters south of the village of Cierges, the same name as the first village that the division captured in its first battle. The evening of October 1 found our line to the north of this Cierges No. 2 and the village in our possession.

I will not attempt a description of how the division advanced from this initial position to its final jump-off line on the morning of October 14, except to say that every inch of this ground was fought over and fought for by the enemy, and that while the division had no large pitched battles in gaining these 5 kilometers of ground, yet it had continuous fighting by most of its elements for a period of two weeks, during which our losses were approximately 4,000. It should be observed that this was mostly open ground and that the enemy was strongly entrenched on the heights to the south and west of Romagne, which was the position that had to be finally taken by assault.

When we had reached within about 2,000 yards of this position, or perhaps a little more, a combined effort of all the divisions in our immediate vicinity was made to advance the entire line and if possible carry the strong position—the Kriemhilde Stellung. For this very careful preparation had been made, a careful plan had been drawn up, and the orders for the battle most carefully prepared in detail. A chart graphically representing the instructions given was distributed with the order, and I have heard from all regimental commanders and many others to the effect that this chart was a great assistance to them in maneuvering their units in accordance with the plans of the division commander, as expressed in the battle orders.

The advance was made as planned for a distance of about 1,500 meters—that is, until the advance elements came practically in touch with the enemy's wire protecting the strong Kriemhilde line on the heights to the southwest of Romagne. In two places—one directly to the south of the village of Romagne and the other in the left center of the sector—did our troops succeed in penetrating this powerful position. The remainder of the line was held up in front of the wire, and these penetrations had been so narrow and the forces going through so small that it was impossible for them to hold their positions; in consequence of this they were withdrawn.

The battalion which had penetrated into the enemy's position in the left center of the sector sent word back that they had penetrated the enemy's line and had captured the strong position of La Cote Dame Marie. This position was the key point of the entire Kriemhilde line, which was the last organized and strongly held line of the Hindenburg position. I had these reports briefly investigated and received confirmatory information to the effect that we occupied the key position, La Cote Dame Marie, and I so reported to the higher command.

It was not until about noon of October 13, and after the order that a general attack would be made on the morning of the 14th had been received from the higher command, that I ascertained the real truth about the position of my front line. You can imagine, therefore, the state of my mind when I learned the cold facts that we had not captured the key position; that we did not occupy the strong position across the front of our sector which was covered by barbed wire; that this position was still held by the enemy; and that our troops were still south of that position but close up to the wire. For about five minutes, when the real facts became positively known to me—that not only had I been misinformed but that I in turn had misinformed the higher command as to my position in such an important place and at such a critical time—for about five minutes I suffered the greatest depression of my life.

It was, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance that when I received this information I was alone and therefore could not communicate any feelings of depression to my staff. When I had time to recover I called my chief of staff and told him that since we did not have the position we would have to take it and that we had no time to lose. The next morning the entire line was to advance in a great battle. Those instructions had already been received from the higher command. I made my plan—made it brief. I knew exactly how I wanted to attack with the greatest possibility of success. After having completed that plan and having given some instructions to the artillery commander, I proceeded on a visit to my brigade and regimental commanders, leaving to my staff the preparation of the battle orders. I felt that now as never before, and perhaps as never again, would it be necessary to raise the morale of our troops to the very highest pitch to make them believe that not only must the position be taken but that we must make them believe that we would take it—that we could take it; in fact, the offensive spirit had to be driven into the troops between noon and midnight of that day so that when the call came for them to advance at daylight the next morning nothing in front of them should stop them.

I reached my brigade commanders, who had their headquarters close together—so close that in a minute I could call them together and have a conference. I told them what was in my mind in regard to taking the position—that it was not a question of whether we could or could not, but that we would take it the next morning, and no one must discuss it in any other sense; we would not only take the position but

go on beyond and keep on going; and that they must assist me in putting such an offensive spirit into our troops before midnight of that night that nothing should stop them the next morning. I think I was fortunate in that while I was talking to my brigade commanders on that very point General Summerall, the corps commander, who had been at my headquarters, and when he found that I had gone to see my brigade commanders had followed me, came into the conference as I was telling them what had to be done. His assistance in putting fighting spirit into the brigade commanders, their staffs, and the other officers that were there was very helpful. When General Summerall got through talking, my spirits were jubilant; I no longer had a thought in my mind that we would not be successful; and the same idea could be seen permeating through all the officers who were present at that conference. It not only inspired them to believe that nothing could stop us but it inspired them to tell their comrades the same thing and, perhaps, more—that the whole army was going forward and that nothing should stop the Thirty-second Division under any circumstances. And so the word went out; and the morale of the division was raised to the highest pitch possible. Perhaps it was better that the period was so short; it spurred everybody on with anxiety mingled with excitement. They knew that they did not have to wait long. Word went out before midnight that night just when we were going over the top, at least as far down as it could safely be passed; all platoon commanders were informed; they doubtless told some of their most reliable noncommissioned officers. They knew how far the word could be passed among their own little units and still be safe from the enemy. All of this had been brought about by training and experience. It was no longer necessary to say to a brigade commander, a regimental commander, or a battalion commander, or a company commander: "This information is confidential and must go no further." They had learned to know what information must be kept away from the very front elements. They had learned to take the initiative not only in fighting but in thinking. They had learned the game of war in the front line. They had learned how to obey even though it be to go straight to their death.

And now let us stop for a moment and take a look as well as we can at the position the division was facing—the post of command, the division commander, the position of the brigade commanders, the positions of the artillery, the positions of the ammunition supply and the food supply, the positions of the dressing stations and the field hospitals, and the lines of communication whereby the division was kept alive by the activities of the service of supply, the road control, the stragglers' posts, and first-aid stations. I think one is liable to overlook, in a large measure, the activities back of the line, the complexities of which are little understood outside of the quiet hard workers who had this in charge. Nothing but perfect staff organization and well-nigh perfect cooperation between all the branches of supply can keep a division going.

Standing on the heights of Montfaucon and looking to the north about 5 miles away could be clearly seen a well-defined ridge covered with forest towering some 300 feet above and dominating the low intervening terrain, mostly open, rolling country, affording, apparently, little cover from view for advancing troops; cultivated fields without crops; small patches of scrub oak; several small low-lying villages, huddled snugly in ravines with their thin church steeples visible from all directions. On the evening of October 13 as I rode forward over this ground it looked from a distance almost peaceful, except for white puffs of smoke here and there indicating registration by the enemy artillery; but as I rode forward every ravine hidden from the view of the enemy's towering position showed activity. Guns were here and there in position; others were making ready for action; and as I moved farther forward the surface of the ground, which from a distance seemed calm and natural, now showed a ghastly ruptured condition, torn and mangled by shells from the small pit of the 75 to the cellarlike craters made by the heaviest shells. Some of the craters were 15 feet deep and 30 feet in diameter. The villages, which from a distance seemed still to have the semblance of habitation, were indeed but masses of ruins; among this tangled mass of frightful destruction were seen as if in peaceful slumber the dead bodies alike of friends and foes who had made the supreme sacrifice, each doubtless being driven by an irresistible force which he believed almost spiritual guidance. A sad commentary and a frightful indictment of the untamed selfishness of the present-day political leaders of mankind.

The division was now crouched for its last and greatest effort. Let us try to make a sort of mental picture of the division as a living thing, a living organization, as it was now prepared to spring forward. Beginning then with what we call the front elements—including perhaps 2,000 infantrymen and machine gunners—these four battalions were side by side, each occupying an area in a line. The area of a battalion in this case was perhaps a thousand meters wide and a thousand to fifteen hundred meters deep. Over each of these areas was distributed a battalion—perhaps two companies, occupying the forward half, and two companies the rearward half; but as one looked at it, if that could be done, from the air and saw all the men, it would look as if they were more or less evenly distributed over the area shown, occupying the position behind a little rise, but never grouped.

Let us go back through this divisional area into the divisional sector. It is about 3 miles wide at the front and extends back for a distance of more than 10 miles to the railhead. As we go back through this area we find the second line of battalions—the support battalions nearly a mile in the rear of the first line. Then going back another mile or two we find the reserve battalions. Scattered among these we find groups of artillery ready for action or actually in action. We find first-aid stations, dressing stations, stragglers' posts under control of the military police for picking up exhausted men or men who have lost their way or men who have been shell shocked or temporarily deranged in their minds. These stragglers' posts collect them, give them hot food, and soon the men are again ready to go to the front. Here we find regimental command posts, brigade command posts, and under such cover as can be found food depots, ammunition dumps, rolling kitchens, and a little farther back we have the field hospitals and the division headquarters—the nerve center of the whole division. As we pass across the area we run across many wires—insulated wires—some lying on the ground and some half in the air. These are the communications—the nerves of the division—carrying to the various elements and commands encouragements and frequently commendations of the division commander. Then as we go on we find great ammunition columns, supply columns, herds of horses carefully scattered on grazing ground. These are the great number of animals, perhaps eight or nine thousand, in the horse transportation of the division. The guns are now in position and the horses are taken back as much out of artillery fire as possible and given an opportunity to subsist themselves as much as possible on what grass they can find. Then we see at every road crossing military police with bands on their arms, who have charge of traffic control to make sure that on one-way roads vehicles pass only in one direction. And scattered through the area from the front to the rear we find groups of Signal Corps men repairing wires—putting in additional nerves of the division. We find from the very front to the rear Engineer detachments repairing roads and bridges. We find scattered likewise through the whole area sanitary squads of medical men with litters to take care of the sick and wounded. We find a constant stream of wounded going to the rear in ambulances, and we see desolation and destruction everywhere, as has already been indicated. Picture, then, the men forming this division about ready to make the great assault in cold and rainy October weather. These men had little clothing, no shelter, were covered from head to foot with mud, had been continuously in action under the enemy's heavy fire for two long weeks. Their comrades had melted away, until now the companies were less than half strength. The losses among the officers were even greater; yet their commander still believed them capable of a great effort. He called upon them for this supreme test; and as will shortly be seen they responded with irresistible determination.

It may be asked in passing why a division is organized in such great depth. Primarily this is necessary to give great and continuous driving power. As the front-line elements melt away in battle the next succeeding elements take their places in the front, and so on and so on. It is a sort of revolving machine where in turn each succeeding echelon passes over the front line and is thus able to give a new impetus to the forward movement of the great machine.

On the night of October 13 as I went to my headquarters after spending half the night in the front lines I felt confident that we were going through the next morning, and while I was satisfied, yet I had no desire for sleep. I forgot that it was night.

When the artillery started its action actually on time at dawn, and when everything started as planned, I felt a certain amount of relief, and in spite of my desire to know what was going on I fell asleep in the midst of the deafening roar of the heavy artillery and continued sleeping until about 8 o'clock in the morning. I needed no time to make my toilet, no time to dress. I forgot to eat my breakfast as I had forgotten to eat my supper the night before, went to the place where all reports were received and where the operations map was kept, found that reports were beginning to come in—reports which had in them some of the elements of hope and yet without that definiteness necessary before encouraging reports should be made to the higher command. Gradually, however, came reports from the various parts of the front, which, taken together, indicated that progress was being made. The battle order required the left center to go over the top first; the artillery lifted and moved forward off the enemy fortified position there first. The One hundred and twenty-sixth Infantry followed through and a message was received that it was following the barrage. Another message—that the One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry on the left had gone against the heavy wire in the woods and against the steep hills of La Cote Dame Marie and was stopped. Another message—that the right battalion on the extreme right of the sector, a battalion of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry, had penetrated the line and had advanced behind the barrage as far as the outskirts of Romagne where it was held up, that the Infantry commander had stopped the barrage in front of that part of the line and had requested artillery fire on the town. I directed the Artillery commander to place all of his available heavy guns, including two batteries of 8-inch howitzers, Army Artillery, which had been placed under my control. The roaring of the

heavy cannon soon told that these orders were promptly complied with. In the meantime further information was received that the One hundred and twenty-sixth Infantry in the left center was still following the barrage and was approaching the first objective about 1 mile north of the main position, where the jump off was made, but that the One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry was unable to advance. I suggested to the brigade commander that he send additional troops through the gap through which the One hundred and twenty-sixth Infantry had penetrated and attack La Cote Dame Marie from the east by a flank movement to the left. At 1.50 o'clock I sent the following message to corps headquarters: "I believe we will get to our objectives before the day is over. Everything indicates that our men are fighting fine." I received a message from Lieutenant Gotschalk, who had succeeded to the command of the battalion of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry, which had been held up to the south of Romagne, to stop firing on the town of Romagne—that he had succeeded with his battalion in moving around to the left of the town and had formed a line on the north side of it. This I could hardly believe. It was almost too good to be true, but I knew this officer's reports were reliable and gave the necessary instructions to comply with his requests. Things were becoming more cheerful. In the meantime the right center battalion, also of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry, had succeeded in demolishing the remainder of the enemy's position and was moving forward in its sector. Shortly after this more good news came to the effect that the One hundred and twenty-sixth Infantry had moved to the left and occupied part of the ridge of La Cote Dame Marie and still a little later that the One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry had flanked Hill 286, the extreme west end of La Cote Dame Marie, by going into the sector of the Forty-second Division, advancing in that sector, and then taking it by a flank movement. The staff at headquarters was all smiles by this time.

The One hundred and twenty-sixth Infantry, operating from the right, and the One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry, operating from the left, mopped up the ridge known as La Cote Dame Marie. This was an extremely strong position—in fact, it was so strong that a direct assault upon it from the front, for which it was built, would have cost the lives of hundreds and hundreds of men. The taking of this position by a double-flank movement was one of the cleverest pieces of work of the entire war. This strong position was taken with a minimum loss and that part of its garrison which did not succeed in escaping was captured in the jaws of this double-flank movement. We had now in our possession the entire position which had given me so much anxiety.

The action of the division—a great mass made up of men, animals, motors, and material—in its slow forward movement seemed almost as one huge, living animal—stalling a little here and there, yet driven forward again as if by a living power actuated by a single huge, muscular body determined to keep on moving obstinately in one particular direction. The division had in fact become a living machine, an entity which responded to the will of its commander, whose commands as well as words of encouragement and commendation speeded through the nervous system of this huge, living animal, adjusted its various parts, and kept the propellers going; and though it stalled again and again, it never failed to respond until it had before night accomplished more than its allotted task. It had gone beyond its objective and had justified all and more than its commander had predicted for its day's work in his first message to the higher command.

On the evening of the 14th, when I was visiting the brigade commanders and consulting with them as to the next day's operations, the commander in chief, General Pershing, visited our headquarters and placed his finger on the map and said, "I want that place"—the Bois de Chauvignon.

Our chief of staff must have had great pleasure in saying to General Pershing, "General, we have that position now, and General Haan has gone forward to see his brigade commanders with a view to driving farther ahead to-morrow morning."

In this operation the division earned its title, which was later given to it, "The Red Arrow" Division. Perhaps most of you have been told why the barred arrow was adopted as the division insignia. Here is an example of how the division made an arrow of itself and shot forward always at the critical moment. This was by no means the only time; it did the same thing in the two other battles in which it fought; the second Battle of the Marne and the Battle of Juvigny. In the first it arrowed forward and captured the town of Fismes; with the Tenth French Army in the same way it captured the strong position of Juvigny, in both cases sticking its point forward arrowlike and exposing its flanks to get these positions.

The remainder of the work of the division in this remarkable battle is shown on the operations map; note that the "arrowhead" was completed.

Upon arrival at my headquarters at midnight on October 14 I awoke my stenographer, who was quietly sleeping on the floor of my "spacious" office, and dictated an order, which was sent out by telephone to brigade commanders, to be immediately dispatched to the troops. This order read in part as follows:

"I most heartily congratulate every officer and man on the splendid achievements of the day—of the many hard and successful days during

three great battles, to-day marks the high point of accomplished success. It is the more marked because it was done as a climax after 15 days' continuous and frequently desperate fighting."

It was for his conduct of this battle that the division commander was awarded the distinguished service medal.

At the close of the battle the following letter was received from the corps commander:

"The recent long service of the Thirty-second Division in the front line of the Fifth Army Corps has been characterized by such a fine example of soldierly effort that the corps commander commends you and your soldiers and officers for it.

"Under extremely difficult circumstances, and over a rough, hilly, and wooded terrain, the division broke through the enemy's strong lines (Kriemhilde Stellung) and reached and took its objectives.

"This effort and the result accomplished speak for themselves, but that you and your men may know that the corps commander appreciates their exertion, and acknowledges their success, he thanks each one."

ADJOURNMENT ON NOVEMBER 22, 1929

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Senate concurrent resolution be read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution. The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 19

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session of the Congress by adjourning their respective Houses on Friday, November 22, 1929, at the following hours, namely: The Senate at the hour of 10 o'clock p. m., and the House at such hour as it may by order provide.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I believe it to be my duty to bring this Senate concurrent resolution to the attention of the House and to make a brief statement concerning it. Personally I have hoped that the session of Congress might continue until such time as the tariff bill had passed the Senate and had been sent to conference by both branches. Instead of this, however, we are confronted here with an adjournment resolution passed by a substantial majority of the Senate, from which it appears that in the judgment of a majority of that body no further useful purpose can be served by the Congress remaining in session for the additional 10 days between this time and the opening of the regular session of Congress.

I realize that the ways of the Senate are different from the ways of the House. [Applause.] Therefore it is difficult, perhaps impossible, for us to fully realize the reasons that have made it impossible in that body to proceed to final action. However, it is not for us to decide what can or can not be done in the other branch of Congress. It is the responsibility of the Members of the Senate, not ours. They represent the people of the United States, just as we represent them, except that we represent the people by districts and they by States. They have spoken by their vote on this resolution.

While I feel deeply disappointed that greater progress has not been made with the tariff bill, upon which so much depends and in which the country is so much concerned, yet I believe that, in view of the vote upon the resolution for adjournment sent over from the Senate, further protraction of the special session would accomplish no good purpose. Therefore I call for a vote on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin rose.

Mr. TILSON. I will yield first to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the situation has been fully covered by the gentleman from Connecticut from his viewpoint, and yet I feel that the President has called us together for still another purpose than the passage of the tariff bill, namely, to afford farm relief. We have already introduced several splendid measures, and I do not think we should adjourn while those measures are before us without trying to accomplish something. The Agricultural Committee is functioning now, and so we ought to have a report from that committee and take up before we adjourn several of the good bills that have been introduced in aid of agriculture, and I trust the House may not be pleased to adjourn without at least making some attempt to do that for which our President called us into special session to accomplish. It will be showing lack of respect for our President if we shall adjourn without making honest effort to enact some legislation in aid of agriculture.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I hope this resolution will not be adopted. I come from an industrial and agricultural State. Our farmers and industrial workers, as

well as the owners of the factories, through their chosen representatives, have taken a stand in favor of protective tariff to protect industry and labor of America from unfair competition of cheaply produced foreign products. This Congress should stay in session and legislate until the tariff bill has been enacted into law, notwithstanding the coalition of the Democrats and left-wing Republicans. It is somewhat amusing to see many of our good colleagues on the Democratic side and many of the coalition Republicans continually denouncing and voting against tariff protection for the labor and industries of other States and eloquently orating and voting in favor of higher tariff rates to protect the labor and industries of their own State.

I shall vote against the pending resolution to adjourn, as I believe that delaying the enactment of a protective tariff bill by this Congress will not best serve the people of my country and State.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Connecticut yield to me?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Is this resolution debatable?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it is debatable, the time being in the control of the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the House to the economic condition confronting the country at this time. Though we adjourn to-day, we will be back here in a few days, and then it will be necessary for Congress to courageously face the situation, consider actual facts, and provide measures to reassure industry and labor.

Although the business and industry of the country had nothing to do with the crash on the stock market, the crash on the stock market may affect business and industry. The mere coming here and passing a resolution to reduce taxes, while desirable, will not of itself solve the problem or prevent a period of unemployment. If Congress were confronted to-day with an epidemic of a contagious disease, it would immediately take the necessary action to meet the situation. We must prepare now and always be prepared to meet an economic epidemic, for an industrial or business crisis is just that. While there may be no need of any great alarm at the moment, it is our duty to forestall any emergency and to calmly provide preventive or relief measures should one happen.

If we are confronted with an industrial or commercial crisis and general unemployment, it is too late to bemoan the fact after it happens. I therefore hope that on the convening of the regular session we will give immediate attention to the proposition of providing ways and means of cooperating with the States for the purpose of taking care of a general unemployment period if that situation should unfortunately happen. There are several methods in which such a crisis could be met and alleviated.

The mere conferring about conditions may, to a certain extent, restore confidence in so far as the present fluctuation in the stock market but it will not meet a condition of unemployment, if poor business conditions should follow. All over the United States at this time there is a tendency on the part of the manufacturers and business to become more than usually conservative, which may result in a very bad situation by the coming spring. I hope not, but as national legislators it is our duty to be prepared and provide before real trouble starts.

I am sure the leaders of this House will give the subject some thought between now and the convening of the regular session. I am now working on a bill providing ways and means by which the Federal Government could cooperate with the States should this unfortunate contingency arise.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Connecticut yield to me?

Mr. TILSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the gentleman from New York is correct about the situation, but the stock-market conditions have been called to the attention of the country for more than a year. We have been here in session during all this time but no steps have been taken here to remedy those conditions, nor has the State of New York taken any steps to stop gambling in stocks in New York. Now, does the gentleman from New York propose any plan by which he hopes to stop people from gambling in stocks?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes; I have introduced such a bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-morrow it adjourn sine die under the resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-morrow it adjourn sine die. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Connecticut if he is going to extend to the President of the United States the usual consideration and courtesy that go with the adjournment of Congress?

Mr. TILSON. I have such a resolution in my hand.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I send a resolution to the Clerk's desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 67

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House, to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States to inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I was on my feet for the purpose of objecting because of the wording of the resolution. It says that the business of this session has been finished. I shall vote against the resolution because it has not been finished.

Mr. TILSON. I assume all has been finished that will be finished.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. TILSON, and the gentleman from Texas, Mr. GARNER.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I have a letter from the Board of Tax Appeals giving the status of the business before that board. I think this would be quite interesting to the membership of the House, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting their letter in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a letter from the Board of Tax Appeals giving the status of the business before that board.

The letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES BOARD OF TAX APPEALS,
Washington, November 20, 1929.

HON. JOHN N. GARNER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. GARNER: I have had a careful check made of pending proceedings and believing you might be interested, desire to report that we have 583 proceedings involving taxes for the year 1917 in which we have not yet entered final decision. Of this total, 551 represent pending proceedings awaiting hearing, 23 represent proceedings that have been heard and submitted and as to which the members of the board are writing opinions, and 9 represent proceedings that have been heard, an opinion written, and the entry of final decision is awaiting the filing of computation of the tax liability under the opinion of the board by the commissioner and the taxpayer.

The total of the deficiencies determined and claimed by the commissioner in the 583 cases above referred to is \$77,332,005.88.

In order that you may understand the situation with reference to the 1917 cases, I desire to explain the manner in which the board prepares its calendar of proceedings to be heard. We have a "general" calendar. All proceedings in which the commissioner has filed his answer to the petition and as to which the commissioner and the taxpayer are not engaged in negotiations before either the special advisory committee or the review division of the Office of the General Counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, are placed upon this calendar to await assignment on the "day" calendar for hearing as soon as they are reached. At the present time we have pending on this calendar 130 proceedings.

Next we have the "reserve calendar B." Proceedings which are pending on this calendar represent those which have been reached by the board for hearing but have been postponed for the reason that the taxpayer and the commissioner are engaged in negotiations looking to

a settlement of the issues in controversy or for the purpose of stipulating the facts so as to avoid the necessity of taking the testimony of numerous witnesses before the board. Experience has shown that a great many of the proceedings transferred to this "reserve" calendar are ultimately settled in a decision entered by the board without the necessity of a hearing. There are pending on this calendar 247 proceedings.

Next we have the "reserve calendar A." Proceedings that have been placed upon this calendar involve questions which have been considered and decided by the board in some other proceeding or by an appellate court in some other proceeding which is the same as the issue involved in the particular proceeding, and it is fairly certain that the question will be finally settled by a decision of the appellate courts within a short time. There are pending on this calendar 15 proceedings.

We have next the "circuit" calendar. Proceedings pending on this calendar represent cases which are ready for hearing at some point outside of Washington convenient to the taxpayer's residence. Proceedings are placed upon this calendar at the request of either the taxpayer or the commissioner. There are pending on this calendar 115 proceedings.

Finally we have the "day" calendar. The "day" calendar is a calendar of cases listed for hearing over a period of two or three months at a time. When a proceeding is placed upon the "day" calendar the parties are immediately notified that the particular proceeding will be heard on a day certain. In other words, the proceedings appearing upon the "day" calendar are those which have been set for trial and which the board is engaged from time to time in hearing. We have pending on the "day" calendar, which extends to and includes December 16, 44 proceedings.

As to proceedings pending on "reserve calendar B," when negotiations between the taxpayer and the commissioner have been concluded, if the parties agree, the board enters a decision forthwith and the case is closed. If the parties do not agree upon settlement of the matters in controversy, the board is promptly notified and the proceeding is forthwith placed upon the "day" calendar for hearing immediately.

The board will take a recess from December 16 to about January 15 to enable the members of the board to prepare opinions in proceedings that have been heard and submitted for decision. At the commencement of hearings in January the calendar from that time on will be made up of 1917 cases so that they may be heard and decided as promptly as possible.

As quickly as possible the board will arrange to have divisions of the board go to various cities outside of Washington to hear proceedings pending on the circuit calendar and, whenever possible, the 1917 cases pending on the circuit calendar will be first heard and disposed of.

The usual practice of the board has been to hear proceedings instituted before it in the order in which the petition was filed, but as to cases involving the year 1917 I have instructed, with the approval of the entire board, that these proceedings be heard and disposed of as quickly as possible without regard to the date on which the proceeding was instituted before the board.

As soon as the board has disposed of the proceedings involving the taxable year 1917 we shall endeavor to do the same thing with reference to proceedings involving the years 1918, 1919, and 1920, so as to close out all of the old cases under the excess-profits tax statutes.

For your information I set forth below a statement showing the number of proceedings pending before the board involving the taxable year 1918 and the amount of the deficiencies determined and claimed by the commissioner:

Proceedings:	Number
General calendar.....	831
Reserve calendar B.....	174
Reserve calendar A.....	13
Circuit calendar.....	51
Day calendar.....	69

The total of the deficiencies determined and claimed by the commissioner in the cases above referred to is \$59,692,335.59.

All together the board has pending before it approximately 2,000 proceedings, which involve the taxability of the Osage Indian Tribe. The board has already heard and decided three or four proceedings involving this question, and they are now pending in the United States circuit courts of appeal, and the other proceedings, involving the same question, are being held to await a final decision by the appellate courts.

In the total of 1918 cases above listed there appear 666 proceedings involving this question of taxability of the Osage Indian Tribe. When the decision of the appellate court becomes final all of these can be promptly disposed of. As you will see, there are a total of 1,138 1918 cases pending before the board. If we eliminate from these proceedings the 666 cases involving the taxability of the Osage Indians there remains a total of 472 1918 cases for the board to hear and determine if the commissioner and the taxpayer do not dispose of them by agreement. I may say that a great many of the proceedings which are in process of settlement between the taxpayer and the commissioner are ultimately settled without a hearing before the board. I do not know the exact percentage, but I should say that more than 50 per

cent of the cases now pending negotiation for settlement will be disposed of without a hearing before the board.

From July 16, 1924, the date of the organization of the board, to and including June 30, 1929, a total of 45,048 proceedings were instituted before the board for the redetermination of deficiencies claimed by the commissioner. In these proceedings the commissioner determined and claimed deficiencies totaling \$1,006,941,104.47.

During the same period, July 16, 1924, to June 30, 1929, inclusive, the board heard and decided 27,058 proceedings in which the commissioner determined and claimed deficiencies totaling \$567,953,958.04.

Under decisions entered by the board, based upon opinions of the board on the merits and upon stipulations of the parties, the board determined that the net amount which the commissioner might collect in these 27,058 cases was \$207,498,310.62.

The greatest number of proceedings pending and awaiting hearing upon the board's docket at any one time since the board has been organized was on May 31, 1928, when there were pending awaiting hearing 22,800 proceedings. In the month of May, 1928, the board for the first time closed a greater number of cases by entry of final decision than were received during that month. Each month from July, 1924, to May, 1928, the board received a greater number of proceedings than it was able to decide. Each month from May, 1928, to the present time the board, as a result of the creation of the special advisory committee and the review division of the office of the general counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and by reason of the increased production by the board in cases heard and decided on the merits, has been able to enter final decisions each month in a greater number of cases than have been instituted by the taxpayer, so that on October 31, 1929, there were pending on the board's docket awaiting hearing only 16,127 cases. In other words, the board has been able to keep current with the cases being instituted each month and to gain on the accumulation of cases, so that during the period from May, 1928, to October 31, 1929, the pending cases have been reduced 6,673.

An analysis of the work of the board for the period July 16, 1924, to and including March 31, 1929, appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 10, 1929, at pages 1113 and 1114.

Respectfully,

LOGAN MORRIS, *Chairman.*

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution authorizing the payment of salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for November, 1929, on the 27th day of that month.

THE LATE JAMES W. GOOD

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 68

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. James William Good, Secretary of War, who served in the House of Representatives as a Member from the Sixty-first Congress to the Sixty-seventh Congress.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, November 22, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

80. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting schedule of papers and documents which are not needed in the transaction of business and which, in the opinion of this department, have permanent value or historical interest; to the Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

81. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting draft of a proposed bill to amend the provision of the act approved June 10, 1896, prohibiting the employment of officers of the Navy or Marine Corps on the active or retired list by persons or companies furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

82. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to lease the United States naval destroyer and submarine base, Squantum, Mass.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

83. A letter from the superintendent of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, transmitting report to Congress of expenditures and rates of pay of superintendent and teachers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 5401) granting the consent of Congress to the police jury of Morehouse Parish, La., or the State Highway Commission of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate free highway bridges across Bayou Bartholomew at or near each of the following-named points in Morehouse Parish, La.: Coras Bluff, Knox Ferry, Bonners Ferry, and Parkers Ferry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 5402) to amend section 6 of the act approved February 28, 1925, entitled "An act to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve"; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GARBER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5403) providing that no newspaper reporters, editors, or publishers of any newspaper shall be compelled to disclose the source of any confidential information obtained by them for publication in such newspaper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 5404) authorizing the exchange of land adjacent to the Santiam National Forest in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5405) amending the World War adjusted compensation act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5406) to amend the Federal water power act, approved June 10, 1920, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5407) to amend the Federal water power act, approved June 10, 1920, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5408) for the erection of a public building at Mountain Grove, Wright County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5409) for the erection of a Government building at Rolla, Phelps County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 5410) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enlarge tree-planting operations on national forests east of the Rocky Mountains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5411) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of Minnesota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 5412) to regulate certain transactions in securities in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5413) providing a trial by jury for acts constituting contempt of court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEAVEY: A bill (H. R. 5414) providing aid for Indians who are blind or blind and deaf; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEAGALL: A bill (H. R. 5415) to legalize a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River between Hartford and Bellwood, Ala.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5416) to prohibit the tapping of telephone and telegraph lines and prohibiting the use of information obtained by such illegal tapping to be used as evidence in the courts of the United States in civil suits and criminal prosecutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 129) for the establishment of a commission for the construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial Gettysburg Boulevard connecting the present Lincoln Memorial in the city of Washington with the battle field of Gettysburg in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CRISP: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 131) making applicable for the year 1930 the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 25, 1929, for relief to farmers in the flood-stricken areas of certain States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: Resolution (H. Res. 69) to inquire into the activities of lobbying associations and lobbyists; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. CRISP: Memorial from the Georgia Legislature, petitioning for the creation of a Federal flood control commission to make a survey of flood condition in Georgia; to the Committee on Flood Control.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 5417) granting an increase of pension to Julia Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 5418) granting a pension to Clara Maud Landis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5419) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Barr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5420) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Isenberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5421) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Dile; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H. R. 5422) granting a pension to Catherine Lahey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5423) granting a pension to Alice M. Muller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5424) for the relief of Helen Rauch; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 5425) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Childers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5426) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 5427) granting a pension to Mary Etta Buchanan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRADDOCK: A bill (H. R. 5428) for the relief of Jerry V. Crane; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5429) granting a pension to Hollen Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWL: A bill (H. R. 5430) granting a pension to Samuel J. Lockhart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5431) for the relief of Roland P. Bishop, William T. Bishop, and J. O. Koepfli, doing business under the firm name and style of Bishop & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 5432) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRANE: A bill (H. R. 5433) granting a pension to Winifred B. Stritmater; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 5434) for the relief of Frank T. Flenniken; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EATON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5435) granting an increase of pension to Jennie E. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 5436) for the relief of Peter Weitzel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5437) for the relief of F. S. Wertz and son; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5438) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Hayden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5439) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Cleaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5440) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Potts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5441) granting an increase of pension to Adaline Templing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5442) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Maurer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5443) granting an increase of pension to Maggie H. Oaks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5444) granting an increase of pension to Martha C. Walton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5445) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Eckenroth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5446) granting a pension to Mamie Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS of Montana: A bill (H. R. 5447) granting a pension to Benjamin Benson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5448) for the relief of Margie R. Ashbrook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5449) granting a pension to Jacob Goodman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5450) for the relief of Granville W. Hickey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5451) for the relief of Joe Petran; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5452) for the relief of Miriam Hathaway; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5453) for the relief of Margaret Lemley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5454) granting a pension to Charlotte M. Kelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5455) for the relief of George A. Cole; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5456) for the relief of Frank C. Russell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FREE: A bill (H. R. 5457) for the relief of William Joseph Roberts; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5458) to correct the naval record of William B. McLaren, alias Thomas John Kelly, alias Thomas Holden Scully; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5459) for the relief of Topa Topa Ranch Co., Glencoe Ranch Co., Arthur J. Koenigstein, and H. Fukasawa; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5460) for the relief of Daniel Hickey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5461) granting a pension to Anna Dix; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5462) for the relief of William D. Grush; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5463) granting a pension to Luella B. Scanlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5464) granting a pension to Eliza May Ames; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5465) for the relief of Stewart M. Crossgrove; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALL of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5466) for the relief of Thomas A. Ryland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5467) granting a pension to Dollie Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALSEY: A bill (H. R. 5468) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Cammeron; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5469) granting an increase of pension to Francina Atkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOCH: A bill (H. R. 5470) for the relief of Mary L. Dickson; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 5471) granting a pension to Rose Leach; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5472) granting a pension to Glenn Lynch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5473) granting a pension to Mary Ann Buell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5474) granting an increase of pension to Ellen R. McKnight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL: A bill (H. R. 5475) granting an increase of pension to Jennie D. Whisler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5476) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5477) granting a pension to Edward Wholstenholm; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5478) granting an increase of pension to Electa C. Hoffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5479) granting an increase of pension to Phebe A. Rubottom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIEFNER: A bill (H. R. 5480) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 5481) granting a pension to Mary Mund; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5482) granting a pension to Ellen Driver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 5483) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Mearkle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5484) granting an increase of pension to Georgie E. Sparks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5485) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Wertz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5486) granting an increase of pension to Hannah M. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5487) granting an increase of pension to Barbra E. Cassidy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5488) granting an increase of pension to Tillie Treese Gorsuch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5489) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Corbin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5490) granting an increase of pension to Susan Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5491) granting an increase of pension to Susan Feight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5492) granting an increase of pension to Annie Troutman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5493) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Watkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5494) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Stoutenour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5495) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Kissel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5496) granting an increase of pension to Lavina Ritchey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5497) granting an increase of pension to Savannah Belle Grove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5498) granting an increase of pension to Laura B. Woy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5499) granting an increase of pension to Jennie C. Sheeder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5500) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Dick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5501) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hoover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5502) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hagerty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5503) granting an increase of pension to Louisa J. Hyde; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5504) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Rhine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5505) granting an increase of pension to Susan J. Reighard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5506) granting an increase of pension to Susan Tetwiler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5507) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Slick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5508) granting a pension to Henrietta McIntire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5509) granting a pension to Cora M. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5510) granting a pension to Clara Crist; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 5511) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Withrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 5512) granting a pension to Mary E. Dowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5513) granting a pension to Thomas Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 5514) granting an increase of pension to Ella Wilcut; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 5515) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5516) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Burrows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5517) granting a pension to Julia Florence Knofflock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 5518) granting a pension to Clarence Prosser; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5519) for the relief of Martin V. Day; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR of New York: A bill (H. R. 5520) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Schwartz; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5521) for the relief of Louis Czik; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEAVEY: A bill (H. R. 5522) to provide for a survey of Ashland Harbor, Wis., with a view to maintaining an adequate width and depth; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5523) for the relief of Mrs. A. K. Root; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5524) for the relief of T. J. Hillman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5525) for the relief of Hugo Stamm; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5526) for the relief of Fred S. Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 5527) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Garrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 5528) granting an increase of pension to Amelia F. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5529) granting an increase of pension to Martha Ann Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5530) granting a pension to William S. Stearnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5531) granting a pension to Florence M. Lovett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5532) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5533) granting a pension to Nancy Dean; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5534) granting an increase of pension to Arlenia Wester; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5535) granting a pension to Jonathan Craig, alias Rolin Story; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5536) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5537) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Brittain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5538) granting a pension to Sarah E. Vincent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5539) granting a pension to Malinda C. Hooten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5540) granting a pension to David D. Lay; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5541) granting a pension to Texas Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5542) granting a pension to Burl F. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5543) granting a pension to Mary Ingram; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5544) granting a pension to John B. Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5545) granting a pension to Bert Croley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5546) granting an increase of pension to Joe H. Ross; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5547) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Forman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5548) granting a pension to John Powell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5549) granting an increase of pension to Marion M. Woollum; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 5550) granting a pension to Julia Borders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 5551) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Phillips; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5552) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5553) granting a pension to Dorcas L. Jenkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 5554) granting an increase of pension to Catherine M. Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 5555) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Monroe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5556) granting an increase of pension to Eva J. Knowles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5557) for the relief of Emmett W. Southwick; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 5558) granting a pension to John B. Glick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 5559) granting an increase of pension to Cassie E. Chesnut; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 5560) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5561) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Cattell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5562) granting an increase of pension to Anna D. Wilkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 5563) for the relief of James M. Ganley; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5564) for the relief of Charles S. Cook; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5565) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Haines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5566) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Bittner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1153. By Mr. ALMON: Petition of citizens of the eighth district of Alabama, urging Congress for the early passage of a bill increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1154. By Mr. AYRES: Petition of residents of eighth congressional district, Kansas, in favor of legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1155. By Mr. BOYLAN: Resolution adopted by the commissioners of the Port Authority of New York, favoring House bill 4233, providing that the survey and examination of New York and New Jersey channels contemplated by said bill would be beneficial to the port of New York district; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1156. By Mr. CARTER of California: Petition signed by Henry E. Reed, Isabelle Tindell, and 68 others, of Oakland, Calif., urging an increased pension for veterans of Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1157. Also, petition signed by Lily Leasch, E. J. McKey, and 35 others, of Oakland, Calif., urging increased pension for veterans of Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1158. Also, petition signed by Walter Weir, C. W. Johnson, and 13 others of Berkeley and Oakland, Calif., urging passage of laws increasing pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1159. Also, petition signed by J. L. Fields, G. W. Rankin, H. C. Gallagher, and 136 others of Alameda, Calif., urging increased pensions for veterans of the Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1160. Also, petition signed by Alice E. Reynolds, Mrs. F. A. Mueller, M. B. Reynolds, O. Niemeth, and 22 others, of Newark, Calif., urging the passage of legislation increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1161. Also, petition signed by R. J. Taylor, Beatrice Taylor, R. J. Seehuber, and others, of Alameda County, Calif., urging the passage of legislation increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1162. Also, petition of F. R. Young, G. A. Young, Andrew Britton, William W. Bellamy, and 121 other residents of Oakland, Calif., urging the passage of legislation increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1163. Also, petition of Martha K. Bartl, Frances Lytton, Bertha Wallace, Mrs. A. J. Barretts, and 57 other citizens of Oakland, Calif., urging the passage of legislation increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1164. Also, petition signed by Carl T. Frisvold, Henry J. Bradley, George Schueppel, and others, of Alameda County, Calif., urging the passage of legislation increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1165. Also, petition signed by Raymond Boyd, Mrs. George D. Crawford, Charles E. Bennett, E. B. Whithington, and 47 others, urging the passage of legislation increasing the pensions of veterans of the Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1166. Also, petition signed by Frank L. Esmond, Jacob V. Jacobsen, C. B. Bellamy, Carrie Howard, and 32 others, urging the passage of legislation increasing the pensions of veterans of the Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1167. By Mr. CHINDBLOM: Petition of Edna R. Booth and other citizens of Waukegan, Ill., urging passage of legislation providing increased pension for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1168. Also, petition of Lizzie P. Murray and two other citizens of Evanston, Ill., urging passage of legislation providing increased pension for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1169. By Mr. DAVIS: Petition of the voters of Coffee County, Tenn., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote the Civil War pension bill for the relief of needy veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1170. By Mr. DUNBAR: Petition of 161 citizens of Harrison County, Ind., urging passage of bill to increase pensions of Civil War soldiers and widows of soldiers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1171. By Mr. EATON of Colorado: Resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of La Plata County, Colo., of Novem-

ber 15, 1929, concerning appropriations for the Southern Ute Indian School at Ignacio, Colo., with my approval; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

1172. By Mr. EATON of New Jersey: Petition of 44 residents of Trenton, N. J., advocating increases in Civil War pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1173. By Mr. EVANS of Montana: Resolution of the Commercial Club of Libby, Mont., relative to Senate bill 121, proposing to further amend the Federal aid highway act; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1174. Also, petition of William A. Ryan and other residents of Anaconda, Mont., urging the passage of the National Tribune's Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1175. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of citizens of Arkansas, urging Congress for the passage of a pension bill increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1176. By Mr. GREENWOOD: Petition of citizens of Martin County, Ind., urging the passage of a bill increasing the pension of Civil War veterans, widows of veterans, and dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1177. Also, petition of citizens of Knox County, Ind., urging the passage of a bill increasing the pension of Civil War veterans, widows of veterans, and dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1178. Also, petition of citizens of Brooklyn, Morgan County, Ind., urging the passage of a bill increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans, widows of veterans, and dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1179. By Mr. HADLEY: Petition of a number of citizens of Whatcom County, Wash., urging increases of pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1180. By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of citizens of Alpha, Iowa, urging an increase of pensions for veterans of the Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1181. By Mr. HOCH: Petition of W. T. Eckles and 26 other voters of Eskridge, Wabaunsee County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1182. Also, petition of George E. Guthrie and other voters of Wabaunsee County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1183. Also, petition of 11 voters of Burlingame, Osage County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1184. Also, petition of T. P. Burkert and 16 other voters of Marion, Marion County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1185. Also, petition of J. H. Frey, of Elmdale, Kans., and 44 other voters of Chase County and Lyon County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1186. Also, petition of Minnie E. Hunt and 25 other voters of Emporia, Lyon County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1187. Also, petition of M. Edna Commons and 15 other voters of Osage City, Osage County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1188. Also, petition of C. E. Bratton and 54 other voters of Burlingame, Osage County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1189. Also, petition of Mrs. Iva Cochran and five other voters of Melvern, Osage County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1190. Also, petition of J. L. Senior and 44 other voters of Burlington, Coffey County, Kans., for additional legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1191. By Mr. HOPKINS: Petition of citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., headed by William Garrison, urging passage of a bill increasing the pension of Civil War veterans, widows of veterans, and dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1192. Also, petition submitted by Mrs. Frances E. Mathews, of route 7, St. Joseph, Mo., signed by many citizens of St. Joseph, asking for increased benefits for all Civil War veterans, widows of veterans, or survivors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1193. Also, petition signed by many citizens of Rock Port, Mo., submitted by Mrs. D. M. Harris, of Rock Port, asking for

increased pensions for Civil War veterans, widows of veterans, or survivors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1194. By Mr. HUDSON: Petition of the president and secretaries of the farm bureaus of the mid-West States, in session October 30, 1929, that any tariff legislation passed by the present Congress be confined to the aims and purposes as outlined by President Hoover; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1195. Also, petition of citizens of Lansing, Mich., urging support of pension legislation for relief of needy veterans of the Civil War and aged widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1196. Also, petition of the common council of the city of Flint, Mich., urging the passage of House bill 2562, to increase the pension of veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

1197. By Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL: Petition of William H. Bates, commander Joe Hanna Post, No. 117, of Pekin, Ill., et al., asking for increase of the pension rate paid to Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1198. By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Petition of citizens of Morgan County, Tenn., urging Congress for the passage of a bill increasing the pension of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1199. By Mr. KIEFNER: Petition of voters of Piedmont, Mo., urging that Congress pass legislation to increase the pensions of needy and suffering veterans of the Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1200. By Mr. KINCHELOE: Petition of W. E. Sprague and 18 other voters of Sturgis, Ky., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1201. By Mr. KURTZ: Petition of citizens of Bedford County, Pa., urging early passage of Civil War pension bill to provide adequate pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1202. Also, petition of citizens of Williamsburg, Pa., urging early passage of Civil War pension bill to provide adequate pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1203. Also, petition of citizens of Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa., urging early passage of Civil War pension bill to provide adequate pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1204. Also, petitions of citizens of Altoona, Blair County, Pa., urging early passage of Civil War pension bill to provide adequate pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1205. Also, petition of Blair County Central Labor Union, Altoona, Pa., favoring early passage of House bill 2562, to increase the pensions of certain soldiers, sailors, and nurses of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

1206. Also, petition of members of Camp No. 81, United Spanish War Veterans, of Tyrone, Pa., favoring early passage of House bill 2562, to increase pensions of certain soldiers, sailors, and nurses of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

1207. Also, petition of members of Admiral Dewey Camp, No. 86, United Spanish War Veterans, Altoona, Blair County, Pa., favoring early passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, to increase the pensions of certain soldiers, sailors, and nurses of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

1208. Also, petition of members of Tyrone Camp, No. 85, United Spanish War Veterans, of Tyrone, Pa., favoring early passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, to increase the pension of certain soldiers, sailors, and nurses of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or China relief expedition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

1209. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Port of New York Authority, New York City, favoring the passage of House bill 4233, survey of New York and New Jersey Channels, with amendments to include Newark Bay and the Kill van Kull; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1210. By Mr. PALMER: Petition of Mrs. J. B. Chance and sundry citizens of Springfield, Mo., praying for the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1211. By Mr. PEAVEY: Petition of the presidents and secretaries of the farm bureaus of the Midwest States, approving President Hoover's message to the special session of Congress

regarding tariff legislation and stating that tariff adjustments should be confined to agricultural rates and only such industries as are known to be in distress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1212. Also, petition of a number of persons residing at Medford, Wis., urging immediate steps to be taken at this special session of Congress to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill carrying the rates proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1213. Also, petition of a number of people residing at Lac du Flambeau, Wis., urging immediate steps to be taken at this special session of Congress to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill carrying the rates proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1214. Also, resolution from the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association, urging the Federal Government to authorize the permits for the manufacture of medicinal spirits as soon as possible in order that the public, as well as retail druggists, may be able to obtain pure whisky at reasonable prices during the next four years and succeeding years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1215. Also, resolution from the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, in opposition to any tariff on lumber or shingles from Canada; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1216. By Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY: Petition signed by Thomas J. Summers and 45 other citizens of Winchester, Ill., for a bill for the increase of pensions of Civil War soldiers and Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1217. Also, petition signed by Lodema Shelly and 220 other citizens of Barry, Ill., for a bill for the increase of pensions of Civil War soldiers and Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1218. Also, petition signed by Rena Sheppard and 22 other citizens of Jacksonville, Ill., for a bill for the increase of pensions of Civil War soldiers and Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1219. Also, petition signed by Mr. and Mrs. George Conroy and 23 other citizens of Pittsfield, Ill., for a bill for the increase of pensions of Civil War soldiers and Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1220. By Mr. FRANK M. RAMEY: Petition of Frank Johnson and 18 other voters of Springfield, Ill., and vicinity, urging the passage of the Civil War pension bill proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1221. By Mr. REED of New York: Petition of residents of Hume, N. Y., in favor of Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1222. By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: Petition of Local Union No. 1634, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, being a resolution in favor of applying the restrictive clauses of our present immigration law to those immigrants that enter the United States from Mexico and other Central and South American countries; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1223. By Mr. SEIBERLING: Petition of citizens of Seville, Medina County, Ohio, asking for legislation to increase pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1224. Also, petition of citizens of Kent, Portage County, Ohio, asking for legislation to increase pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1225. By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: Petition of 102 citizens of Minneapolis, Kans., urging passage of legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1226. Also, petition of 26 citizens of Hope, Kans., urging passage of legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1227. Also, petition of 90 citizens of Marysville, Kans., urging passage of legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1228. Also, petition of 15 citizens of Salina, Kans., urging passage of legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1229. Also, petition of Women's Relief Corps No. 96, of Frankfort, Kans., urging passage of legislation to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1230. By Mr. SWING: Petition of citizens of La Habra, Calif., in support of legislation in favor of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1231. By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: Petition signed by residents of Owosso, Alma, St. Louis, Crystal, Sidney, Portland,

Stanton, and Ithaca, Mich., urging more liberal pension legislation for veterans of the Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1232. By Mr. WATSON: Petition of citizens of Jenkintown, Pa., favoring increased pensions for veterans of the Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1233. By Mr. WOLVERTON of West Virginia: Petition of Beatrice J. Rose, of Smithburg, Doddridge County, W. Va., urging Congress to take a vote on the Civil War pension bill for the increase of pensions to Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1234. By Mr. ZIHLMAN: Petition of residents of Washington County, Md., urging immediate steps be taken at this special session to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill carrying the rates proposed by the National Tribune in order that relief may be accorded to needy and suffering veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1235. Also, petition of residents of Hagerstown, Md., urging immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill carrying the rates proposed by the National Tribune in order that relief may be accorded to needy and suffering veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

FRIDAY, November 22, 1929

(Legislative day of Wednesday, October 30, 1929)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	Keyes	Simmons
Ashurst	Gillett	La Follette	Smoot
Barkley	Glenn	McCulloch	Steiwer
Bingham	Goff	McMaster	Stephens
Blease	Hale	McNary	Swanson
Borah	Harris	Metcalf	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Harrison	Moses	Thomas, Okla.
Brock	Hastings	Norbeck	Townsend
Capper	Hatfield	Norris	Trammell
Connally	Hawes	Oddie	Tydings
Copeland	Hayden	Overman	Vandenberg
Couzens	Hebert	Patterson	Wagner
Cutting	Hedlin	Pittman	Walcott
Dale	Howell	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Dill	Johnson	Sackett	Walsh, Mont.
Fess	Jones	Sheppard	Waterman
Fletcher	Kean	Shortridge	Wheeler
Frazier	Kendrick		

Mr. GLENN. I desire to announce the absence of my colleague the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DENEEN], who, as a member of the special committee of the Senate, is attending the funeral of the late Secretary of War.

Mr. FRAZIER. The senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] is absent attending the funeral of the late Secretary of War.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] and the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. STECK] are absent attending, as members of the special committee of the Senate, the funeral of the late Secretary of War.

I also desire to announce that the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] is absent on account of illness.

I wish to announce further that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] are necessarily detained on business of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR WALTER E. EDGE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following telegram from Hon. WALTER E. EDGE, which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

THOMASVILLE, Ga., November 21, 1929.

Hon. CHARLES CURTIS,
President of the United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

I have to-day notified Governor Larson of my resignation as a Senator of the United States representing New Jersey. May I express to you and through you to the Members of the Senate my deep appreciation of very many courtesies and generous consideration.

WALTER E. EDGE.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A bill (S. 2215) granting a pension to Frederick E. Burgess; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. METCALF:

A bill (S. 2216) granting a pension to Arthur Webster (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 2217) granting a pension to Espy G. Goodpaster; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 2216) to authorize an appropriation for the relief of Joseph K. Munhall; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 2219) for the relief of the city of New York; and

A bill (S. 2220) for the allowance of certain claims for extra labor above the legal day of eight hours at certain navy yards certified by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

A bill (S. 2221) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 2222) granting a pension to Grace V. Barrett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. METCALF:

A bill (S. 2223) to provide for an assistant commissioner of education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GLENN:

A bill (S. 2224) to change the name of Iowa Circle in the city of Washington to Logan Circle; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GLENN (for Mr. DENEEN):

A bill (S. 2225) for the relief of Charles N. Neal; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORBECK:

A bill (S. 2226) granting an increase of pension to John Prater (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 86) creating a commission to make a study with respect to the adequacy of the supply of unskilled agricultural labor; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. COPELAND submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

RADIO BROADCASTING LICENSES

Mr. SACKETT. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 166), as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Radio Commission is hereby requested to report to the Senate on or before December 15, 1929, the number of broadcasting licenses, amount of power, number of frequencies, and periods of time for operation allocated to each of the five radio zones of the United States and to the District of Columbia as provided by the act of Congress approved March 28, 1928; and also the quota of licenses, power, frequencies, and time for operation to which each zone and each State are entitled under said act of Congress; and also to what extent, if any, said radio facilities have been allocated to any zone or State temporarily because of lack of applications for the same; and also the total number of broadcasting licenses and the total amount of power now allocated to radio stations as compared to the same as of March 28, 1928.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California has been recognized.

Mr. BLEASE. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina will state it.